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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XII NO. 78 BOMBAY TUESDAY APRIL 1, 1924. TWO A

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
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AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steame	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
5th Apr.	NALDERA*		15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA	Extra steamer	8,092
12th ,,	MALWA ..		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA x	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089
3rd May	DELTA ..	CHINA * *	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA..		10,902
17th ,,	DONCOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,386
24th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
31st ,,	DELTA ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
7th June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
14th ,,	DONGOLA	KHIVA *	9,697
21st ,,	NALDERA		15,996
28th ,,	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA x ..	16,277
5th July	MACEDONIA		11,089
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MOREA *	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA..	MOOLTAN x	20,709

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
X Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
4th April	MANELA	8,303
18th ,,	MATIANA	8,965
2nd May	DOMALA	8,441
23rd ,,	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
13th June	DURENDA * ..	7,241
27th ,,	MANDALA	8,246
11th July	DUMANA	8,669
25th ,,	MODASA*	8,386

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

12th April	NAGPORE.. *	..	5,283
19th ,,	ALIPORE* ..	..	6,273
26th ,,	PERIM* ..	..	7,648
30th ,,	KIDDERPORE*	..	5,334
5th May	SICILIA§ ..	..	6,813
26th ,,	SOUDAN§ ..	..	6,696
7th July	SICILIA§ —	..	6,813
28th ,,	SOUDAN§ —	—	6,696

§ Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS,
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
2nd April	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa. 12-30 p.m.
2nd ,,	BARALA ..	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports. 9 a.m.
4th April	VARELA ..	Busreh via K'chi
5th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war.
7th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
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Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
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P. P. O. Box 163.

SHIPPING.

Y.N.K. LINE.
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Muroran Maru	Y. Watanabe	5374	19th ,,	3rd April
Lima Maru	J. Edgawa	6389	28th ,,	9th April
Penang Maru	G. Goto	5214	3rd Apr.	17th ,,
* Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5845	8th ,,	22nd ,,
Genoa Maru	K. Ozawa	6785	16th ,,	30th ,,
Sado Maru	R. Nicl	5898	25th ,,	12th May

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:—	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	320	205	135	108
Shanghai	540	360	240	160	128
Kobe	613	380	285	190	152

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Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20870. Telegrams "YUSEN."

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(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Armin Maru	[illegible]	6300	23rd ,,	30th Apr
Suwa Maru	T. Yamamoto	6360	27th ,,	1st May
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Calling at Hongkong.

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Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Fookow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
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2. Policies actually issued during the year. ..... Rs. 50,50,000
3. Total sum assured ..... Rs. 12,00,000
4. Effective policy business as on 31-12-23. ..... Rs. 200,00,000
5. Accumulated Fund ..... Rs. 50,00,000
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Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevreden

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JAPAN.—Kobe.
CHINA.—Shanghai, Hongkong.
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SUBSCRIBED ,, ...
PAID-UP ,, ...
TOTAL FUNDS ,, ...
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Madras No. 6, 1st Line Beach: ,, ,, J. W.
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INDIA	DUTCH EAST INDIES.
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CEYLON.	BRITISH EAST AFRI
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PORT SWEETENHAM—Harrisons Crosfield, L	
IPOH—Labrooy Bros.	

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Ready delivery ex. Bombay stocks.

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C R10039

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K R10123

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR,

"Sunday Chronicle."

Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

FINANCIAL.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY—WANTED IN-VESTOR of Rs. 10,000 to share cent per cent. profit in a sound going manufacturing concern. Apply Box No. 158, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
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DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Students who wish to join the vacation classes to be couched during the vacation months and made up with those who commenced in January should enrol immediately, Great Western Building, Apollo Street.
M R10136

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A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V. P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
Nadibagan Lane, Salkia, CALCUTTA.

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GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

per column inch per insertion.

1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion ..	Rs. 3-8-0

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R10142

THE DHARAMSI MORARJ CHEMICAL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

Re. FOURTH CALL.

THE due date for the PAYMENT of the FOURTH CALL of Rs. 10 per Share has been extended from 1st April, 1924, to 1st May, 1924, after which date interest at nine per cent. per annum be charged.

By Order of the Board,
DHARAMSI MORARJI & CO.,
Agents.

Sudama House, Sprott Road,
Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.
C 19330

THE NATIVE SHARE AND STOCK BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the above Association will be held on SATURDAY next, the 5th prox. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Sir Dinshaw Petit Native Brokers' Exchange Hall.

By order of the Board,
RAJENDRA SOMNARAYEN,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 31st March, 1924.
C19342

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that two CERTIFICATES, one for share No. 9453 of the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Madhavji Narandas and the other of the Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co., Ltd., No. B 4479 in respect of one ordinary share No. 103837 of the old Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. Ltd., standing in the name of Mr. Laljee Naraven Vias deceased have been lost or mislaid.

The Public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above Certificates in any way but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.

DAYARAM LALJI VIAS,
81, Khanu Bazar, Bombay No. 3.
R10140

NOTICE.

RATEPAYERS are warned against paying the bills for Municipal Rates and Taxes without receiving at the time of payment the bills receipted and stamped with the Coat of Arms of the Municipal Corporation. Receipts for Rates and Taxes written on ordinary slips of paper are illegal, and cannot be recognised.

The only legal receipt is the receipted bill itself, stamped with the Coat of Arms of the Municipal Corporation.

Ratepayers, when in doubt about any payment, or about any Municipal matter, relating to their properties, should apply for information to the Assessor and Collector at the Head Office.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay,
29th March, 1924.
C19313

BACK BAY BATHE COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-EIGHTH GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Company's registered office No. 1, Forbes Street, Bombay, on MONDAY, 7th April, 1924 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

I. To receive, adopt, and confirm the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1923.
II. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors.
IV. To appoint Auditors.
V. To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 11th April 1924 both days inclusive.

By Order,
C. RUXTON SHARP, C.A.
Secretary.
C19345

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, lately working with Messrs. Mistry and Bhedwar, will from this day practise as Civil Engineers, Architects, etc., under the name of Messrs. PATELL AND BARMA at "RUSTOM BUILDING" Church Gate Street.

BURJOR ARDESHIR PATELL,
SALEHBHOY TYEBJEE BARMA.

1st April, 1924.
19326

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the seas King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of PARVATIBAI widow of Purshotam Krishnarao, late of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, a Native Medical Practitioner, residing at Dadyseth Agiary Lane outside the Fort ..... Deceased.

LUXMAN MAVJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, the surviving Executor of the Will of the abovenamed deceased residing at Princess Street outside the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Fourteenth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Sd. P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

15th day of March, 1924.

Messrs. JEHANGIR GULABBHAI AND BILIMORIA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C19310

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 774 of 1924.

In the matter of AMINABAI SHAIK HAJI HOOSEIN JAINABAI SHAIK HAJI HOOSEIN, SHAIK CASSUM SHAIK HAJI HOOSEIN and SHAIK AHMED SHAIK HAJI HOOSEIN, all of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitants, minors under the age of 18 years.

and

In the matter of a suit No. 774 of 1924 wherein KASHIBAI, widow of Thacker Lalji Karson is the plaintiff and KULSAMBAI, widow of Shaik Haji Hoosein and the said minors are defendants. KASHIBAI, widow of Thacker Lalji Karson, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, the plaintiff in the above suit, residing at Bhendi Bazar, without the Fort ..... Petitioner.

To

AMINABAI SHAIK HAJI HOOSEIN, JAINABAI SHAIK HAJI HOOSEIN, SHAIK CASSUM SHAIK HAJI HOOSEIN and SHAIK AHMED SHAIK HAJI HOOSEIN, the minors abovenamed and KULSAMBAI, mother of the said first two minors and step-mother of the said last two minors.

TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiff in the above suit has applied to this Court to have Kulsambai, widow of Shaik Haji Hoosein or some other fit and proper person appointed guardian for the suit of the said minor defendants and that the Judge in Chambers will on the 3rd day of April, 1924, proceed to appoint the said Kulsambai or some other fit and proper person to be such guardian unless you or any of you appear and show good cause against such appointment or propose some more fitting person.

Dated this 13th day of March, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary

R. B. PATEL

The 13th day of March, 1924.

Messrs. JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI AND DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for Petitioner.
C19344

WONDERFUL FORETELLIN G

Wonderful future events for 1 year with full Character Delineations costs Re. 1 only; 5 years' reading Rs. 3. Send time and date of birth or time of writing the letter.

Mr. Placid A. Soris writes from Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon, on 7th May 1923:—I also tried another Astrologer in Holland, but I had not in my life-time experienced a better Astrologer than you.

Daily Express ASTROLOGER
CAL HALL, VIZAGAPATAM.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE FOR SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our Client has purchased the undermentioned property at an auction sale held on the 19th day of March, 1924, under instructions from PREMCHAND KALIANCHAND and another the Mortgagees in exercise of the power of sale vested in them under an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date 12-8-1920 and made between Ramanlal Jaxibhai and another of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 51, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Dongry Tantapura or Bangerpura Street, otherwise called Bengalpura Domerkhady Road Street, containing by admeasurement (250) two hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3144 and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 2954, Street No. 77-89, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the Sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Visa Iswal caste, on or towards the West by the said Dongry Tantapura or Bengalpura Street on or towards the North by a Gully and beyond that by the house of Allibhai Karmalli Surji and on or towards the South by a Gully and beyond that by the property of Peermahomed Devji.

Dated this 29th day of March, 1924.

MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS.
Purchasers' Attorneys.
C19341

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort
Telephone No. 20521.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO CINEMA OWNERS TO MONEY-INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF VENUS CINEMA WITH THE CINEMA MACHINERY, FIXTURES, FURNITURE, ETC., AT CHINCHPOOGLY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co. Attorneys for Rustomji Cawasji Mehta and Aimai Cawasji Mehta, the mortgagees under a power reserved to them under the Indenture of mortgage dated the 3rd day of March, 1921, and expressed to be made between Francis Battistesa and others and Rustomji Cawasji Mehta and another and on account and at the risk of the said Francis Battistessa and others, the mortgagors, Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of April, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

FIRST—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenements chawls, godowns and bungalows including the buildings known as Venus Cinema standing thereon, situate lying and being on the east side of Parel Road at Chinchpoogly without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 10,000 (ten thousand) square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's old No. 143, New No. 1A/1313 and New Survey No. 1B/3621 and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward Nos. 7485 (1 and 2) and 7487 (1, 1a, 1b, 2-3-4) and Street Nos. 1-2-85 and 87 and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation or possession of the mortgagors and their tenants.

SECONDLY.—1 One Brush Motor generating set.
2. Electric brackets (two and three lights)
2 Electric brackets (two and three lights) with electric chandeliers, electric, ceiling, exhaust and table fans.
3. Electric wires, casings, flexible wire blocks, cleats, nails, screws, etc.
4. Ceiling rose and cut outs.
5. One complete cinema outfit with switch board motor starter, arc lamps, spools, buses, etc.
6. Furniture on spot including benches, chairs, fire extinguishers garden pots, plants, statue, picture frames.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co. Attorneys for the mortgagees at their office in Humum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st April 1924.

J. S MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

Auction Sale of Hardware Shop at "Sardar Graha" Lohar Chawl.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO. Auctioneers will on TUESDAY, the 1st day of April 1924, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. under instructions of the parties concerned at "Sardar Graha" Lohar Chawl all the Stock in trade of the old established Hardware Shop of Mr. Pida Hoosein Adamjee Panjali comprising:- Screws, Copper Tacks, Boat Nails, Spanners, Panchees, American Taps, Dies, Twist Drill, Saws, Ice Cream Machines, Locks Reamers, Tools, Knives, Brass Chains, Dog chains, etc., etc., in suitable lots.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, 6TH APRIL 1924 AT 2-30 P. M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RICH GLASS, PORCELAIN AND PLATEDWARE, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 6th day of April, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 2 Bungalow opposite G. I. P. Railway Workshop, very valuable household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat-safes, glass, porcelain and platedware, drawing room suite, marble top table, fancy teapoys, rich carpets, pictures, hall cabinets, corner cabinets, iron bedsteads, mirror and panel door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, bedroom chest and drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, reclining sofas hatstands, etc.

The property of H. S. Irving, Esq., Chief Foreman G. I. P. Railway Workshop and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st April, 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

MISTRY & CO.

Telephone 23152.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUA... TEAK AND BLACK WOOD JACOB... STYLE CARVED, PLAIN, SPECIA... MADE-TO-ORDER HOUSEHOLD FU... TURE, COTTAGE PIANO, RICH GL... CROCKERY, PLATED ORNAMENTS, ... PETS, ETC.

Auction Sale on SUNDAY, the 6th day April, 1924, at 10 a.m., (S.T.) at North ... sons Altamount Road, Cumballa ... made-to-order very valuable open carved ... plain Jacobian style household furniture ... as sliding, dining table, arm and ar... chairs, large mirror back inlaid sideb... and dinner wagons, Robert's drawing ... cabinets and show-case, leather lined Che... field suites, Cottage piano, gramophone ... records, roll top writing table and ch... single and double brass and iron beds, ... mirror door wardrobes, Ladies' chival... ing table and almyrah to match low and ... chairs, marble top wash-hand tables, ... clocks, inch glass ware, crockery, cut... plated ware, utensils, etc., etc.

Property of Capt. R. T. Allen and oth...

Catalogues will be published and prop... on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Teak ... Blackwood, Dining, Drawing and Bed-... Furnitures Electric Fan, Glass Crockery ... Platedware, etc.

Messrs. MISTRY AND CO., will sell ... SATURDAY, the 5th day of April, 1924 ... 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Bungalow No. 34, N... Road, Upper Colaba, made to order hous... furniture such as sliding Dining ... chairs, English mirror back ... board, ... ner wagon, Chesterfield suites of sofa ... easy chairs, 5ft sized drawing room, ...ng, silver show cases, Gramophone, ... wood carved centure table, tapestry ... drawing room suites, music teapoys, ... mirror and panelled Almyrahs, Lady's D... ing table marble top washing table, ... crockery and plated ware, etc.

Property of Capt. H. Armitage.

Catalogues will publish and property on view.

MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st April, 1924.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATE... RIALS AT LOVE GROVE WORKS, OPPO... SITE PUMPING STATION, WORLI.

Under instructions from the Municipal C... missioner for the City of Bombay, Mess... BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, ... 1st April, sell by Public Auction at ... p.m. (S. T.) at Love Grove Works, oppos... Pumping Station, Worli.

A quantity of windows, doors and oth... scantlings lying at the abovementioned pla...

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be requi... at the time of sale.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 6TH APRIL, ...
AT 10-30 A.M. (S. T.)

Under instructions from H. H. Lakri, Es... Director, Messrs. W. H. Brady and Co. L... Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on the ab... date and time sell by Public Auction at ... gersi Road, Malabar Hill very valuable ... handsome made to order household furni... by Whitbridge, Robert and Devji ... rich glass, crockery and platedware, large ... ing dining table, arm and without arm ch... large mirror back sideboard by Whitbr... dumbwaiters and crockery stands, tea ... pots, teapoys, writing tables, glass door... ver and book cases, Chesterfield sofas ... chairs, fancy Cabinets, table ornaments, ... China vases, brass ornaments, wall and ta... clocks, jardiniers, screws, purdas, pho... graphs, cottage piano, single and double be... steads, mirror almirahs, cloth and gown pre... es, dressing and wash hand tables, dressi... chest of drawers, electric lamps and ... English enamelled bath tubs, hat stands, ... lish ice box, large iron stove with hot wat... tank and chimney, hot water boiler, alu... minum utensils, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the pr... perty on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 12th April, 192... 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO... are instructed to sell by Public Auction ... Pavai Road from Mount Pleasant Road, v... valuable and handsome made-to-order hous... hold furniture rich glass, crockery and plate... ware dining table, arm and without ar... chairs, side board and dumb waiters crocker... stands, teapoys, easy chairs, carpets, Drawi... room suite, Chesterfield sofas and ea... chairs, old black wood carved furnitur... screen, cabinets, vases, ornaments, Electri... fan and lights, writing tables, glass do... books and silver cabinets, single and doub... bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of ... drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, clo... and gown presses, reclining sofas easy chair... hat stands, benches, cane furniture, cotta... piano English ice box English saddles, so... machines, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.,

The property of G. E. Chessfield, C.I.... I.C.S. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the prope... ty on view 4 days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 13th April, 1924, ... 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO... are instructed to sell by Public Auction ... Parel Old Government House compound, ... very valuable and handsome made-to-order ... household furniture rich glass, crockery and ... platedware, dining table, arm and without arm ... chairs, side board and dumb waiters crockery ... stands, teapoys, easy chairs, carpets, Drawing ... room suite, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, ... old black wood carved furniture, screen, ... cabinets, vases, ornaments, Electric fan and ... lights, writing tables, glass door, books and ... silver cabinets, single and double bedsteads, ... mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, ... dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and ... gown presses, reclining sofas easy chairs, hat ... stands, benches, cane furniture, cottage ... piano, English ice box, English saddles, sewing ... machines, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.,

The property of Dr. Tarkhad.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view, 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 1st April, 1924.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927.

NOTICE.

Auction sale of Immovable Property ... tuate at Mazagaon Gun Powder Road, ... tised for sale on SATURDAY, the 5th ... 1924, has been POSTPONED until ... notice.

GANDHI & ...
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st April, 1924.

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MISSING PAGE

1APRIL 1924 /

3 TO 4 /

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Polling Day to fill in a vacancy in Bhuleshwar Ward in the Municipal Corporation. Voting at Cruickshank Road, 9 a.m., to 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 2.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-10 p.m.
Address to Thakore Saheb of Rajkote, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, April 3.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Address to Sir T. B. Nariman, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 5-30 p.m., Lady Cowasji Jehangir to preside.

RAILWAY TIMING.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily:—

	Bombay (Colaba). Arr. H. M.	Dept. H. M.
Bombay Peshawar Mail ...	x11.15	*16.0
Gujarat Mail	8.42	20.45
Delhi Express	6.30	21.0
Kathiawar Express	7.40	21.35
Express	§20.25	7.5

*A portion of the Down Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15.30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England, provided the ship reaches the Pier before midday.

This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.

x A portion of the Up Bombay Peshawar Mail will run to Ballard Pier station on Saturdays arriving there at 11.10.

Both the Up and Down Bombay Peshawar Mail Trains will stop at Grant Road.

§This Express will terminate at Church Gate and passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following will be the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at, and from Victoria Terminus to and from 1st March, 1924.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17- 0	12-30
Calcutta Mail (via Jub.)	13- 0	21- 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7- 0	15-45
Madras Mail	6-30	22-45
Poona Mail	11-30	15- 0
Inter III Poona Express ...	12-20	14-15
Poona Express	19-55	7-45
Delhi & Lucknow Express ...	9- 0	21-30
Madras Fast Passenger	21-40	9- 0

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I s.s. "Dumana" which left Bombay on the 21st March left Aden on the afternoon of the 28th ultimo.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Dongola" with the Mails from London of 20th instant left Aden at 6-30 A. M. on the 30th instant.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 1 P. M. on Friday, 4th proximo.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Macedonia" left Marseilles for London on 27th instant left Port Said at 8 A. M. on the 29th instant.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Penang Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 30th inst, and is due to arrive here on Thursday morning the 3rd April s. s. "Tamba Maru" sailed from Singapore for Bombay Via Colombo on the 30th March, and is due to arrive here on the 8th April s.s. "Genoa Maru" sailed from Hongkong for Singapore on the 28th March.

SAVARKAR PURSE FUND.

Lala Lajpatrai has contributed Rs. 200 to the Savarkar Purse Fund.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

The adjourned annual general meeting of the above association will meet in the College premises at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, 2nd instant.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

To-day (Tuesday) the 57th anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj will be celebrated. There will be Divine Service at 8 a.m. and a lecture by Rev. J. C. Winstow at 6 p.m. All are cordially invited to attend.

"WORK BEFORE US."

In a meeting to be held under the auspices of the Bombay National Union Mr. N. C. Kelkar of Poona will deliver a public lecture this evening (Tuesday) at 6-30 P. M. (S. T.) at the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya Shriram Chawk on "Work Before Us" Mr. M. R. Jayakar Bar-at-Law will preside. All are cordially invited to attend.

PASSENGERS' & TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSN.

The office of this Association has been removed from to-day to 139, Medow Street, New Share Bazar Building, near "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Fort, Bombay.

A meeting of representatives of Residents & Passengers' Associations of Suburbs of Bombay, G. I. P. Railway side, at Mr. Nensy's Office, Bora Bazar, Fort, Bombay, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Tuesday) to consider the time-table of the G. I. P. Railway.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 30th instant to 6-0 a.m. of 31st idem.

Smallpox 17 attacks and 12 deaths; Cholera nil; Plague 4 attacks and 5 deaths; Influenza nil; Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 125; Total mortality this day last year 137.

Statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 28th March 1924 to 6 a.m. of 29th March 1924.

Smallpox 21 attacks and 12 deaths; Cholera nil; Plague 7 attacks and 4 deaths; Influenza nil; total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 111; total mortality this day last year 134.

MR. BHAGWANTRAO SHAMRAO ENTERTAINED.

An entertainment was given on Sunday evening at the bungalow of Mr. Jiwabhoy Vallibal at Gamdevi by the Velvet Merchants of Bombay to Mr. Bhagwantrao Shamrao Godambe of Messrs. Godambe Bros., who is proceeding to Europe by the s.s. "California." The party was served with light refreshments. Speeches were made eulogising the most amiable relations of Mr. Bhagwantrao with the Velvet merchants. After expanding Mr. Bhagwantrao the whole party was photographed. The meeting terminated after wishing Mr. Bhagwantrao sound health, "bon voyage" and safe return from Europe.

Mr. Narottam Morarjee Gokuldas, the Chairman of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Limited, was entertained on the evening of the 16th at a garden party by the Indian Rice Merchants of Rangoon. There was a very large and representative gathering.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

MUNDAY'S DULL PLAY.

Exhibition of hockey was distinctly dull and featureless on Monday when two games in the second preliminary round came up for decision. The first game of the day between the Bombay Brigade, R. F. A. and the Santa Cruz resulted in a win for the R. F. A. by three goals to nil while that between the Lusitanians and Byculla Y. M. C. A. ended in a goalless draw insufficiently light preventing extra time play.

The R. F. A. were considerably off colour yesterday when they were without V. Kelly, their usual centre half. H.. Kelly replaced McMullen on the right wing and Hale played centre-half while Carey took his place in the second line of defence. The Santa Cruz were fortunate in securing the services of W. Green who is their main-stay in the defensive ranks. The Santa Cruz forwards began the game by rushing into the R.F.A. area but were soon repelled Lynn and Abbott ran up but the latter shot over his mark. The R.F. A. maintained pressure and within five minutes from the start H. Kelly scored from a distinctly offside positing receiving a pass which went through the legs of a Santa Cruz back. Kelly himself standing right against the upright. From the bully Ford and Kelly ran up several times but their passes were generally checked. "Carry" against the Santa Cruz gave the R. F. A. a penalty corner and Abbott sent a neat shot into the goal. The Santa Cruz forwards made sporadic efforts to break through and when they did succeed the lively custodian of the R. F. A. rushed out in time and showed his kicking abilities. The R. F. A. attack was not too dangerous as their combination seemed to be ineffective and at half time the R. F. A. led by two goals.

The re-start saw the Brigade team on the offensive but in a few minutes the suburban quintette managed to create several opening which for want of cohesion brought no result. The R.F.A. defence however was tried for a considerable fine he one the ball was cleared. Lynn and Ford made a run and a pass to Kelly was too forward. Up and down play was the order for some time after which the Santa Cruz left half got through the backs but lost hold of His stick while Cowper cleared with a mighty kick transferring play to the Santa Cruz half. A roll in by Rogers gave possession to Ford whose pass to Allan resulted in the latter scoring from a difficult angle. The remainder of the game was too dreary to deserve any description.

The teams were:—

R. F. A.:—Cowper; Caery and C. Kelly; Rogers, Hale and Banks; H. Kelly, Ford, Lynn, Abbtot and Allan.

Santa Cruz:—Young; W. Green and Rozario; A. Johannes, V. Johannes, and G. Butler; J. Perreira, Francis, H. Butler, Vaz and H. Green.

Referees:—Major Cockshott and Mr. Reporter.

A GOALLESS DRAW.

The first string of the Lusitanians proved a disappointment to their supporters by drawing with the Byculla branch of the Y. M. C. A. The game was far from being interesting and sufficiently boring to even the most enthusiastic spectator. The Lusitanians were without Johnny D'Souza on the right wing which breach was filled by Mascarenhas. Inclusion of a few Proctor branch players strengthened the Y. M. C. A. team who put up an excellent defence, Hafiz and Joseph deserving special mention for the defensive tactics and tinesy clearances. As the game started, a Y.M.C.A. player walked into the field and one of the referees on counting found twelve Young men which was pointed out to their skipper. No one seemed willing to stand out and seeing the difficulty Sheik very sporting offered to retire.

Hit hard and run was the order for the first ten minutes when neither set of forwards were able to make any combined efforts Marcus and Dominic ran up once or twice but the formers one-hand play was not conducive to effective attack. The Lusitanian attack was slightly better but the Young men generally "jammed" the forwards and saved the situation. Throughout the first half the exchanges were fairly even and the Y. M. C. A. put up a stout defence which time and again intercept the short passes of the Lusitanian quintette. A fast pace started the second moiety and in a few minutes Marcus missed a clear pass from the left. The Young men got away and their pivotal man Caine made an individual effort but was beaten by Rufino who worked his way right round the left touch line and eventually cleared. For a few minutes the Byculla twenty-five was the scene of the play but poor understanding among the Lusitanian forwards helped the Y. M. C. A. defence. Both goals were visited in turn in the next ten minutes. Marcus during his progress was checked by Dodds the left back of the Y. M. C. A. and the latter retired after a nasty cut on the left shin. After this the Lusitanians had a beautiful opening but Mascarenhas shot wide. The game livened up in the last few minutes but Hafiz and Joseph constantly cleared the Lusitanian attacks in brilliant style. Full time arrived with no score and want of light prevented further play of five minutes each way.

The teams were:—

Lusitanians:—Mascarenhas; Alex and Rufino; Pinto Newman and Gomes; Mascarenhas Marcus, Dominic Cyriaco and John Fernandes.

Y. M. C. A.:—Sterling; Joseph and Dodds; Bhakre, Hafiz and Rogers; Ejaz, Caine, Neville, Judah and Salvey.

Referees:—Messrs. Cummings and Mathews.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

4-30 Medicals v. I. L. I.
5-40 Bombay Battalion v. R. I. M. 'B'.

TO-MORROW.

4-30 Cathedral H. S. v. Young Muslims.
5-40 Bombay Gymkhana v. Improvement Trust.

HARD COURT TENNIS.

PRESIDENCY CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Four games in connection with the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Tournaments were decided yesterday two in singles and one each in doubles and mixed doubles. K. Mathews who defeated A. Pitt, of Western India, fame was beaten by Chanam and Mrs. Race and Perkins had an easy win against Miss Cama and Commissariat. As was expected Bhagwat and Raja Iyer won against Khatau and Bhadkamkar losing only four games in two sets. To-day's games in doubles should be interesting especially the second game between Jeejeebhoy and J. D. Naoroji v. Bhagwat and Raja Iyer on the first Court in the Hindu Gymkhana. Rajaram and Wagle are pitched again Wadia and N. F. Nowroji and this game will provide some excellent Tennis.

...TO-DAY'S FIXTURES.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Court No. 1 Rajaram and R. A. Wagle v. A. R. Wadia and N. F. Nowroji, followed by Jeejeebhoy and J. Naoroji v. N. M. Bhagwat and Raja Iyer.

Court No. 2 Raja Iyer v. Gonsalves followed by Perkins and Kolhoff v. Soman and Subha Rao.

The following were the results of yesterday's play:—

SINGLES.

Raja Iyer beat Powell 6—1, 6—3.
Chanam beat K. Mathew 6—3, 5—7, 6—8.

DOUBLES.

Bhagwat and Raja Iyer beat Khatau and Bhadkamkar 6—1, 6—3.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Mrs. Race and Perkins beat Miss Cama and Commissariat 6—0, 6—0.

C. WARD BYE-ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your to-day's issue, you assert in one of the leaderettes that Mr. Venkatram is a Nationalist heart and soul. Your this remark persuades me to explain. I agree with you that the supporters of Mr. Vithaldas D. Govindji dwell particularly upon his being a merchant, and Mr. Vithaldas is not an out-and-out Nationalist. Now, you know very well that 90 per cent of the ward, from which he stands as a candidate, contain the merchant community, so such a ward requires only a merchant to represent it and none else.

Furthermore, there are many staunch Nationalists already in the Corporation, and there is not a single merchant of Mr. Vithaldas's calibre.

Again, among a Nation, a merchant or an industrialist is no less than a political worker. If there would be no 'merchant', there would be no 'National Wealth.'

Therefore, dear Editor, again and again, I say that let the merchant community of Bhuleshwar Ward captivate a merchant and no other.—Yours, etc.,

'A VOTER.'

Bombay, Mar. 31.

VOTE FOR MR. VENKATRAM.

Friends.—The bye-election is to come on the 1st of April 1924. You will be asked to give your vote in favour of one or the other of the two candidates.

Mr. Venkatram of the "Bombay Chronicle" is wellknown among many of you.

1. Mr. Venkatram is one of the people and has worked for the people.

2. Mr. Venkatram has been a staunch Congressman for many years, and is a true follower of Mahatma Gandhi and the Non-Co-operation movement.

3. Mr. Venkatram is a member of the All-India Congress Committee.

4. Mr. Venkatram is a strong believer in the constructive programme and he always wears Khaddar, as a duty, and not for merely outward show.

5. As a journalist, he has been closely identified with that great friend of India, Mr. B. G. Horniman and Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, the present Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" has strongly and wholeheartedly supported Mr. Venkatram's candidature.

6. Mr. Venkatram is a great humanitarian. He is a member of the Executive Committe of the Bombay Humanitarian League.

7. During the great influenza epidemic in Bombay, when thousands of people fell a prey to that terrible disease, Mr. Venkatram along with Mr. Laxmidas Raojee Tairsi, B. G. Horniman, and other friends worked incessantly for affording relief to the poor and suffering.

8. As a public man, Mr. Venkatram has always asserted his independence and fought for the rights of the people.

9. In the many disputes between Labour and Capital, Mr. Venkatram has always sympathised with the working classes and stood by them and served their cause to the best of his abilities.

10. Mr. Venkatram is not a capitalist and because of it, he is thoroughly conversant with the difficulties of the rate-payers, and if he is selected, he is sure to fight incessantly for the redress of the people's grievances, and the safeguarding of their interests.

It is, therefore, the duty of the voters of the Bhuleshwar Ward to vote for Mr. Venkatram at the election to-day, Tuesday the 1st April 1924 and see that he is elected in the interests of the rate-payers. We hope the voters will make it a point to go to the polling-booth in their hundreds and record their votes for Mr. Venkatram.—Yours, etc.

KANJI MURARJI BHATIA.
GANGADAS MOTILAL SETHNA.
KALLIANRAI G. GHOD.
GOVINDJI VASANJI.
CHHAGANLAL P. NANAVATY.
DHIRAJLAL N. DALAL.
RATILAL D. VAISHNAV.
VALLABHDAS BHOGILAL.
THAKORDAS MANCHHARAM.
JAMSEDJI PESTONJI, and others.

Bombay, Mar. 31.

LEST YOU FORGET!

TO-DAY'S MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

DHOBI TALAO, FROM 9 A. M. TO 6-30 P. M.

VOTERS OF BHULESHWAR, DO NOT FAIL IN YOUR DUTY.

VOTE SOLIDLY FOR MR. VENKATRAM

AND PROTECT YOUR INTERESTS BY ELECTING HIM.

SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC.

PROF. BHATKHANDE'S LECTURE.

Before a select circle of ladies and gentlemen, European and Indian, interested in Indian music, gathered in the Hall of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, Prof. V. N. Bhatkhande, the wellknown authority on Hindustanee music, gave yesterday evening an interesting lecture, on "The Art of Music" as cultivated in this country from the most ancient times to the present day. In the unavoidable absence of Lady Macleod, who was to have presided on the occasion, Mr. Fern of the School of Art, occupied the chair. The gathering had been arranged by Atiya Begum in connection with her projected School of Indian Music to be opened in Bombay.

Atiya Begum in explaining the object of the meeting said that India had cultivated the art of music from the most ancient times. That music has a finished system of notation, though many who were ignorant of the fact said that Indian music had no system of notation like Western music. Indian music had travelled beyond the confines of India. It had first gone to Persia and later influenced the Arab and Grecian music. When the Mahomedan invasions of India took place, the invaders brought to India the same music which had gone out of India to Persia and Greece. During the last 125 years, however, Indian music had been going down and down. Where there were millions who took active interest in music and thousands of professionals, today there were very few who took genuine interest in the ancient music of India, and cultivated the art. She had once dreamed of founding a Central Academy of Indian Music, but that was not practicable just at present. She would now be content to start a school of music and she appealed to them and all who took genuine interest in the preservation of Indian music to help her to open the school

Prof. Bhatkhande then delivered a scholarly address on "Indian Music", illustrating the different *Ragas* and scales. He said the music as cultivated to-day in India is not the same that was cultivated centuries ago. Indian music has undergone changes and has made considerable advance in course of time. He said that there are 72 *Parant* scales in Indian music, each of which is capable of producing 300 *Ragas*, so that there are in all 21,600 *Ragas* in Indian music. But all are not good *Ragas*, and, the of them are excluded. In fact present more than 2 *Ragas* not know more than and Bhatkhande sang several *Ragas*.

One of Prof. Bhatk Parsi lady also gave Hindustanee music, w preciated.

MUSIC OF T

Mr. M. Pickthall, b the President to say a though he knew little had enjoyed thoroughl music just sung. He co sic because at one time moured of another sort namely Arab Music, du Egypt. It was absurd t sic of this or that count its own place. But he co would be no lack of und Eastern and Western to stood the true basis of religion. Every country music and the shepherd's in every country. That exhaustible reservoir of cultivated the music of races did. The flute is the gives out the melody of Would not Indians labour sic flute alive? Would not of India try to keep it h not the Hindus strive to p of Sri Krishna's flute? "I which Atiya Begum wants She wants to establish a sc music would be cultivated He appealed to all Indians of Indian music to help A realise her patriotic object Atiya Begum and Prof. B heartily on behalf of the a

The meeting's function ca with a few words from the ch

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

CHAIRMAN'S BUDGET NOTE.

The Chairman of the Bombay Improvement Trust has presented the revised estimates of 1923-24 and the original budget estimates for 1924-25, as under:—

REVISED ESTIMATES, 1923-24.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

1. Receipts—(a) Land Revenue.—The revised estimates show a small decrease of Rs. 0.88 lakh when compared with the original estimates. This is due to the demolition of acquired buildings in Nowroji Hill, Sydenham Street and Tulsi ampada. The revenue although below the original estimates is Rs. 2.09 lakhs better than in 1922-23. (b) Municipal Contribution.—This is now expected to amount to Rs. 0.43 lakh less than the original estimate. (c) Interest on Cash Balances.—Although the receipts on loan money are less by Rs. 56 lakhs earnings from this source are expected to exceed the original estimate by Rs. 2.9 lakhs; this is due in part to a larger balance being available for investment and in part to higher rates of interest being obtained.

Including a sum of Rs. 0.07 lakh from profit on sale of investments the total receipts are expected to amount to Rs. 74.3 lakhs or Rs. 1.66 lakhs more than was expected when the original estimates were prepared.

2. Expenditure—(a) On Estates.—The revised estimates shew an increase of Rs. 0.87 lakh over the original budget. This is due to increased outlay on repairs to buildings (Rs. 0.46 lakh), upkeep of roads (Rs. 0.1 lakh) and municipal rates and taxes (Rs. 0.38 lakh) counterbalanced in part by a saving on cost of management and establishment of Rs. 0.11 lakh. (b) Interest and Sinking Fund charges.—These are Rs. 3.2 lakhs below the original estimates the reduction being due to loan monies having been taken up at a later date than was originally intended and to the amount of the loan having been reduced by Rs. 56 lakhs. (c) Miscellaneous charges.—These shew small reduction of Rs. 0.40 lakh.

The total expenditure debitable to the general account amounts to Rs. 87.30 lakhs and shows a reduction of Rs. 2.82 lakhs. The deficit on the year's working is expected to amount to Rs. 12.99 lakhs; this is less by Rs. 4.48 lakhs than was originally budgetted for and is also less by Rs. 4.82 lakhs than was estimated when the forecast of 1922 was prepared.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

1. Receipts.—The original budget assumed an opening balance of Rs. 126.7 lakhs; the actual was Rs. 150.1 lakhs. The increase of Rs. 23.4 lakhs is accounted for by sale proceeds having exceeded the revised estimates by Rs. 5.97 lakhs; expenditure on management and establishment, acquisition and works decreased by Rs. 18.58 lakhs but the deficit on the general account increased by Rs. 1.15 lakhs.

(a) Sale proceeds.—The revised estimate for the current year is Rs. 14 lakhs which is Rs. 7 lakhs less than the original budget. The fall is due to a sum of Rs. 5.97 lakhs having been received just before the close of 1922-23 instead of in the current year as was expected and to certain land at Worli not having been sold (for Rs. 8.56 lakhs) to the development department. On the other hand certain rents have been commuted and other capital sums received which could not be foreseen when the original budget was framed. (b) Proceeds of loan.—It was originally intended to raise a loan of Rs. 145 lakhs, but owing to expenditure being cut down the amount actually raised was reduced to Rs. 89 lakhs—a reduction of Rs. 56 lakhs.

The total receipts on capital account are now estimated at Rs. 253.1 lakhs instead of Rs. 292.7 lakhs.

2. Expenditure—(a) Management and Establishment.—The revised estimate is Rs. 16.22 lakhs and shows a fall of Rs. 3.5 lakhs when compared with the original estimates. The decrease is mainly due to a saving of Rs. 2.02 lakhs in establishment, etc., and of Rs. 1.33 lakhs on cost of raising the loan. (b) Acquisition.—The revised estimate of Rs. 21.43 lakhs is less than the original by Rs. 46.79 lakhs; this is due to acquisition having proceeded at a lower rate than was anticipated. (c) Works.—The original budget provided for Rs. 110.51 lakhs being spent on works. The revised estimate is Rs. 71.4 lakhs. The difference is due to work having been curtailed on the Sion-Matunga, Parel Sewri-Wadala and Mahalaxmi street schemes; a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs provided for the erection of staff quarters has not been utilised; the delay in starting work on the Love Lane Chawls accounts for Rs. 5 lakhs and short expenditure on police accommodation schemes for Rs. 7.35 lakhs. (d) Deficit on general account.—This, as already explained, is expected to amount to Rs. 12.9 lakhs instead of Rs. 17.47 lakhs. The total expenditure on capital account is expected to amount to Rs. 122.74 lakhs and the closing balance will probably amount to Rs 130.36 lakhs.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

1. Receipts—(a) Land Revenue.—Receipt from rents are expected to amount to Rs 47.95 lakhs and show a slight increase over

Rs. 16.8 lakhsh and include the cost of raising the loan. The estimate is Rs. 0.04 lakh below the revised estimate for 1923-24. (b) Acquisition.—The outlay on this is estimated at Rs. 56 lakhs. In view of the fact that the outstanding liabilities of the Board under this head are expected to amount to Rs. 174 lakhs on the 1st April 1924, it would not be safe to budget for a lower amount. (c) Works.—The estimated expenditure is Rs. 80.94 lakhsh and includes Rs. 13.92 lakhs on account of police accommodation schemes. It is intended to proceed slowly with several of the schemes and the only new works proposed to be undertaken by the Board during 1924-25 are the erection of chawls in connection with Scheme 37 and for this Rs. 3 lakhs have been provided. (d) Deficit on general account.—This is chargeable to capital and as already explained is expected to amount to Rs. 18.28 lakhs.

The total expenditure on capital account is expected to amount to Rs. 177.1 lakhs. The closing balance is estimated at Rs. 59.83 lakhs and will suffice as a working balance until receipt of the following year's loan money.

Excesses over scheme estimates.—Below is a list of current schemes on which the sanctioned estimates will be or have already been exceeded:—

Scheme 5—Dadar-Matunga.—The estimate of Rs. 57.65 lakhs has been already exceeded. A preliminary report was made to Government and they were informed that revised estimate (which would be necessary) would be prepared later (*vide* Government Resolution, General Department, No. 4138 of 24th May 1919).

The revised estimate cannot be submitted pending settlement of drainage questions with the municipality.

Scheme 58—Worli extension.—The estimate of Rs. 31.91 lakhs will probably be slightly exceeded next year.

Scheme 32—East Agripada.—The total of the estimate for the scheme is likely to be exceeded next year. The Board have already ordered by Trustees' Resolution 449 of 22nd August 1922 that the scheme estimate should be revised (if necessary). This is receiving attention.

Scheme 5—Dadar-Matunga.—The estimate estimate of Rs. 65.01 lakhs has been exceeded. The latest forecast shows that the estimate will be largely altered and the Chief Engineer and the Estate Agent have been asked to submit a revised estimate without delay.

R. H. A. DELVES
Ag. Chairman.

Extract from the proceedings of the meeting of the Finance and Establishment Committee held on the 19th February 1924.

Considered Chairman's note, dated 14th February 1924, and papers circulated No. 33 of 1924.

In introducing the budget estimates the Chairman explained his note para by para, and stated what was provided for works under each scheme.

Mr. Clayton enquired whether it was necessary to have so large a closing balance at the end of the year as the Trust got their loan money from Government as and when required and had not to raise the loan in the market as before.

The Chairman stated that a reasonably large balance was necessary to carry on in the first few months of the succeeding year, as it was not possible to get any loan money from Government until they had raised their own loan.

Resolution 8.—The revised estimates for 1923-24 and the budget estimate for 1924-25 are approved and recommended for the sanction of the Board.

The Board passed the following resolution on the 29th February 1924:—

Resolution 119.—The draft budget estimates for 1924-25 prepared by the Chairman are sanctioned and should be submitted to Government as required by section 85 of the Act. A copy should be sent to the President of the Municipal Corporation.

2. The revised estimates for 1923-24 are also approved.

BIDI MANUFACTURERS' GRIEVANCE.

NEW MUNICIPAL RULES SUSPENDED.

On Monday at 11 a. m. about 2,000 bidi manufacturers of the city of Bombay gathered together at the old Custom House and made representations to the Collector of Bombay, the Municipal Commissioner and the Executive Health Officer who were all present there to rescind the order lately passed by the municipality in regard to the manufacture of the bidis or threatened to close their shops as a protest. In pursuance of this representation a conference of the Municipal Commissioner, the Executive Health Officer, the Collector of Bombay and several of the representatives of the bidi manufacturers was held on Monday from 12 noon till 2 p. m. in the Collector of Bombay's Office, when the whole question was discussed in all its bearings. The grievances of the bidi manufacturers are in short these: that from November 1923, an order was issued by the Executive Health Officer of the Bombay municipality requiring the bidi manufacturers "Labour shall be employed for each worker in the bidi shop 300 cubic feet of air space. Also to limewash the premises twice a year. The bidiwalas contend that the order in regard to the supplying of 300 cubic feet of air space for each workman would entail hardship inasmuch as it was impossible for them in a city like Bombay to obtain premises as large as the

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The Bombay Chronicle
TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1924.

THE BAR IN INDIA.

The recommendations of the Indian Bar Committee are no more unanimous than those of other Committees which have sat and reported on subjects of more vital importance, in recent years. The Committee is unanimous in finding that the existing distinctions in status and practice between the vakils and advocates or barristers is meaningless, and ought to be abolished; and that consequently, in the matter of judicial and allied appointments, no posts should be reserved for barristers as such. The Committee has been scrupulously anxious to avoid hurting any vested interests, but this treatment of the specially advantageous position of the barristers cannot be regarded as a vested interest, and will accordingly be received with general approval. On a matter, however, of grave public importance as well as of serious import to the profession as such, the Committee is not similarly unanimous. This is the present distinction, in some High Courts, notably those of the Presidency cities, between legal practitioners who are entitled to plead only before the highest tribunals, and those who are entitled to act only for the clients, the pleading being outside their competence; and an analogous distinction between pleaders on the original side and those on the appellate side only. As regards this latter anomaly, the Committee is meticulously anxious to realise "that our proposal to change the rules means taking away from barristers a privilege which they have enjoyed exclusively in the High Court for more than sixty years"; "that any scheme whereby the Original Side was thrown open without restriction to all who are now practising at the Vakil Bar would lead to a disorganisation of existing conditions"; as also "the great difference in" practice on the Original Side and practice on the Appellate Side. But realising these objections, the Committee feels still impelled to propose a system of unification, involving the abolition of these indefensible distinctions, within certain limits which as applied to Bombay, for example, would result in "a substitution in the case of the Bachelor of Laws who wishes to be admitted to practice on the Original Side a period of reading in the chambers of an Original Side practitioner followed by an examination in Commercial Law and Original Side practice, for the Advocates' examination which he is under the present system required to pass. He would also be relieved of the neces-

equally in all the Indian tribunals, and which certainly does not obtain in that other great country, where the principles of the Anglo-Saxon legal system are accepted,—the United States. There is no sense in continuing this system, and the sooner it is abolished altogether, the better for the litigant as well as for his legal adviser and the administrator of justice.

The recommendations of the Committee in regard to the institution of provincial Bar Councils instead of an All-India Bar Council are similarly open to criticism. The law administered in India is neither codified or unified sufficiently to permit of an All-India organisation of the legal profession. The natural consequence of the unification of the Indian Bar would be that the supreme Court of final appeal, a sort of Indian Privy Council, would also be established in this country, but would be greatly hampered in the absence of an All-India Bar. The greatest complaint against the legal profession in India is that it is organised so as to set a premium on mere advocates, and a discount on the great jurist. Except possibly in their judgments when elevated to the Bench, the Indian lawyers have produced nothing to immortalise them as great law-givers or even as sound legal thinkers. The existence of clear-cut codes may be an obstacle to the development of the jurist in India. But if too much attention is paid, (as by this Committee), in the organisation of the legal profession, to the creation of efficient pleaders, this great defect will never be remedied.

KHADDAR & BOMBAY MUSLIMS

The new political awakening among the Muslims of Bombay, of which the visible sign is the increasing interest taken by the members of the community in Khaddar and Khaddar propaganda, is a matter for sincere rejoicing. After the incarceration of the Ali Brothers and other Muslim workers and especially after the imprisonment of Mahatma Gandhi, the Khaddar movement among Bombay Muslims received a severe check. But signs are not wanting to show that the local Muslims are becoming again seriously alive to their responsibilities as citizens of India. To us a sure and reliable index of the awakened interest of Muslims in the destinies of their country is the popularity of Khaddar among them. With the unerring vision of a true seer, Mahatma Gandhi pointed to Khaddar as the symbol of national unity and solidarity, and the nation with one accord has accepted that symbol. That symbol is neither Hindu nor Muslim, nor Parsi nor Christian nor Jewish—it is an Indian symbol which all races and communities inhabiting this country can adopt and feel the better for it as members of one and the same proud nation. It is, moreover, a fit symbol of India's spirit of renunciation, simplicity and universal brotherhood. The Charka and Khaddar are, indeed, worthy of being India's national emblems. To Indian Muslims in particular, who are not blessed with the good things of this world in superfluity, the Charka and Khaddar must appeal strongly as potent instruments for their own as well as their country's It is a matter of common hat in hundreds of poverty-lah homes in Malabar and arka has brought a comfort ot experienced for rka is preeminently mpanion and solace. n woman has to ecause she cannot l in the open like if she takes to the e able to eke out her seclusion of her nothing degrading in he other hand, by artistic impulses, nobles those who work ered from whatever e Charka is a fit instru- d in the hands of oung and old, rich and erely hope that the new iated by Maulana Azad ularise Khaddar among f Bombay will gather day and will assume t will send a thrill of joy heart of Mahatma Gandhi s out of his enforced re- to great them after two on.

OPULARITY OF THE POLICE.

of India are continually hostile as well as friendly hey are not always on the and authority, that they do not cooperate with the police and that they always delight in discrediting the latter. But rarely do their critics stop to think whether there is anything in the administration of the police department in this country which militates against the subsistence of friendly relations between the police and the public. The people of India, according to the testimony of all impartial observers, are among the most peace-loving and law-abiding peoples of the world. What, then, leads such a people to entertain a rooted dislike to the official "guardians of law and order" in the land? For a solution of the mystery one must go to incidents like the one reported in the Bengal press from Rangpur District. One Barada Sundari, the young wife of a poor man, was abducted by some village miscreants, who seriously molested her and kept her confined. She managed to escape somehow from their custody and lodged a complaint with the police. But the latter, instead of helping the poor woman, tried not only to hush up the case but went to the length of themselves molesting her. Two influential gentlemen of the district came to know of her sad case and had the whole matter reinvestigated, as a result of which all the nine ruffians who were involved in the abduction and maltreatment of the woman have been convicted and punished. The Sessions Judge, who tried the case, had also something to say of the attitude of the police towards the woman. He says, among other things.

(1) "That the material parts of the case diary have been tampered with by the Police officers to suit their purpose in submitting a final report.

(2) That they accepted bribes from the accused.

(3) That there is a strong suspicion that the girl Baroda was ravished by the Inspector though the evidence as adduced in the case is not sufficient to prove it.

(4) That the Police officers have intentionally given false evidence in this case.

(5) That they intentionally submitted a false report to the S. P. with a view to throw dust into his eyes and thus to get an order from him on the basis of that report to cover their own malafide action with the S. P.'s authority."

The Judge would not send the police to jail for the offences enumerated above, because they were not before him as accused. He has, therefore, only passed these strictures, leaving it to the Government to deal with these their subordinates in the manner they deem proper. Are the Government going to take any steps in the matter or will the people of this Presidency be told, like the people of this Presidency in connection with the Carter case, that the Court exceeded its jurisdiction in noticing the conduct of the police? But whether the Rangpur police are adequately dealt with or not for their grave misconduct, it should not be difficult for even the most superficial observer of the relations between the public and the police in India to find the cause of the estrangement.

VENKATRAM FOR BHULESHWAR!

It will astonish our Bhuleshwar readers to see the statement in the letter of "a voter", which we publish elsewhere, that 90 per cent of the people in "C" Ward are merchants. The fact is that the great majority of the voters in "C" ward are poor tenants living in poor tenements whose interests are far other than those of the rich mercantile community; being those of all the poor inhabitants of Bombay. The shortcomings of the water-supply, street-lighting, sanitation, and means of communication do not much affect the wealthy merchant, but they affect the poor rate-payers. The Nationalist party in the Corporation is the party of reform, and when we said that Mr. Venkatram's opponent was not a nationalist after the manner of Mr. Venkatram, we meant that he was not an out-and-out reformer, but would possibly be found more tolerant of compromise with old abuses which did not immediately affect the merchant class. Everything that has been written in his favour tends but to confirm us in that view, making us more than ever convinced that if the people of Bhuleshwar, merchants or others, desire a really active, useful representative, and not a merely sedentary figure, they must vote for Mr. Venkatram. There is one way in which the wealthy, in elections, always score a point, and that is that they motor their adherents to the polls. We understand that some of Mr. Venkatram's friends are lending motor-cars for the purpose; but his opponent is pretty certain to have the advantage in this respect. We hope that everyone of Mr. Venkatram's supporters will show their zeal to do their civic duty by thronging to the polling-place on foot if need be, and registering their votes in Mr. Venkatram's favour.

Notes of the Day.

Government and Jaito Affairs.

A Sikh M.L.C. writes:—

"Sir,—The position of the Sikh community in regard to the Jaito affair has been from the very beginning the same. The British Administration of Nabha had by its high-handed action deprived the Sikhs of the right of freely visiting and worshipping in the Gurdwara at Jaito. This right means that any number of Sikhs may congregate in a Gurdwara for any length of time to perform their religious worship which may consist of any number of recitations or prayers or singing or exposition. The Sikhs have all along been trying to re-establish this right by suffering. While the position of the Sikhs has remained uniformly the same, the authorities have been constantly shifting their position. At first they arrested the whole congregation and interrupted the Akhand Path in that Gurdwara and stopped all access to it. After a few weeks they began to offer to allow Sikhs to go in ones or twos into the Gurdwara for a few minutes only simply to do obeisance and come back. This went on for five months and the daily batches of 25 Sikh pilgrims who went to visit the Gurdwara and restart the interrupted Akhand Path there were obliged to refuse this offer and were consequently arrested, beaten, and humiliated. All this suffering failed to move the callous officials and therefore the Sikhs were obliged to take vaster and intenser suffering upon themselves. On 9th February the first Shahidi Jatha of 500 Sikhs started from Akal Takht, Amritsar, to visit the Gurdwara Gangsar, Jaito, and perform one hundred and one Akhand Paths. The Authorities again changed their position and offered to allow a batch of only 50 to visit the Gurdwara and perform only *one* Akhand Path on the condition that it would depart immediately after. The Sikhs had to reject this offer because nobody has the right to impose such restrictions on the number of persons visiting the Gurdwara, the duration of their stay, and the mode of their worship. The bonafides of the official offer may be judged from the fact that both before and after this offer the daily batches of 25 pilgrims were invariably prevented from entering the Gurdwara and were arrested. Twenty-five is certainly less than fifty."

The Issue Involved.

The writer goes on to say:—"The second Shahidi Jatha started on 28th February, with the same object as the first Jatha, undaunted by the terrible fate of its predecessor. When it was nearing Jaito, the Government again changed its position and offered to allow the whole Jatha of 500 to enter the Gurdwara and stay for three days only. In his discussion with the members of the Legislative Assembly who had arrived there, the Administrator expressed his readiness to extend the period to seven days. It was a crowning mercy to make this offer after having fired on the first defenceless Jatha which had gone for the same purpose. But the Sikhs wanted to establish the principle of a religious right, they had to refuse this offer too, and get arrested. A third and even a fourth Jatha has been announced and the end does not seem to be in sight. The constant shifting of position by the British Administration of Nabha is a clear proof that it realizes the untenability of its position in opposition to the religious principle, which the Sikhs are determined to secure by any amount of suffering. The Authorities' way of conceding the Sikh demand partially is like giving political reform in dribblets. Unfortunately the Sikhs believe that there is no going by stages in religious liberty and that no extraneous power has any right to withhold it from them. It is not out of mere pique or obstinacy that the Sikhs are struggling in this matter, but they are conscious that any limitations accepted now on the right of freely visiting and worshipping in Gurdwaras will result in the negation of religious liberty for all time. The public cannot be deceived by the apparent official concessions into thinking that the authorities are sincerely trying to meet the Sikh point of view, for they are not concessions but limitations on religious liberty."

White Lies.

We regret that the "Times of India," in its issue of yesterday, repeated some of the white lies which the "Mombasa Times" circulated last month in respect of an address delivered by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in Mombasa on the eve of her departure from Kenya. It is surprising that our local contemporary should not know that the so-called verbatim report of her speech published by the Mombasa journal was entirely repudiated by Mrs. Naidu as soon as she came to know of it. For the benefit of our contemporary we publish below the telegram which Mrs. Naidu sent to the Kenya press as well as the comments of the "Kenya Observer," a by no means pro-Indian journal, with reference to the same.

Mrs. Naidu's telegram ran as follows:—"My speech reported by 'Mombasa Times' was the work of mischievous persons and was entirely garbled and perverted, with a view to mislead. All speeches in Mombasa were made exactly on the same lines as those made in Nairobi, exhorting Indians to close

THE TRUTH ABOUT ANGORAH

The newspapers are flooded with articles on what the Turks have done, what they ought to have done, and what they could or could not do. But it is very regrettable that such a hot discussion goes on in the Press and on the platform without knowing even the bare facts about the decisions of the Turkish Assembly. All the news that has appeared in the Indian papers so far is based on Reuter's incomplete and misleading messages.

It is absolutely wrong to say that the Turks have abolished the institution of Khilafat in all its forms. A glance at the Popular Party's proceedings will show this. The first resolution before the party was "Khalifa is deposed and Khilafat abolished." If the members of the Popular Party were in favour of abolishing the institution of Khilafat in all its forms they would have passed this resolution. But the Angora papers show that this resolution did not find favour with the members and hence an amendment was proposed to the effect that "Idea of Khilafat being contained in republic an Khilafat office is abolished." The very fact that the members felt the need of an amendment to the original resolution shows that the Popular Party does not want a separate office of Khilafat side by side with the Republican Government. I have read all the speches of the members in the Popular Party as well as in the Assembly. These speeches are practically all marked with the religious fervour characteristic of the Turks. In the opinion of practically all the Turkish papers the decisive speech was that delivered by Syed Bey, the Minister for Judicature. The Popular Party attached so much importance to the speech that not a day was lost and ten thousand copies of the speech were distributed in Angora. This speech makes an interesting study. It shows the point of view of the Popular Party. The gist of the speech is that the Prophet (peace be on him) has not shown any particular method for the election of a Caliph, that the Khilafat is another name for Government and the character of determining its form is a concern of the people and changes according to the needs of the time. Syed Bey supports his speech with verses of the Koran and sayings of the Prophet. We may differ from Syed Bey but the tone of his speech, in fact the tone of the whole debate, showed that the majority of members were not against religion. But they interpreted the religious commandments in a way different from ours.

It has also been said that the Turks have abolished religious institutions. This is absolutely wrong. The Assembly has no doubt passed a resolution bringing all the institutions under one management: the Department of Public Institution. Far from abolishing religious institutions the Angora Assembly has created a faculty of religious sciences for higher study and research, and has also established training schools for religious teachers, Imams, Khatibs and other servants connected with mosques and other religious foundations. They have, no doubt, abolished old systems but have created a new department under the name of "Department of Religious Affairs."

The above facts throw a new light on the Angora decisions and before condemning the Turks we should take care that the condemnation is not more than they, the defenders of the honour and the gate of Asia, really deserve.

up their Ranks and warning them against social and communal weaknesses, which have been exploited by our political opponents.

Poll Tax meeting on Thursday was an immense success and the Mombasa Times was publicly condemned.—(Signed.) S. NAIDU."

"A Shady Business."

"The Kenya Observer" commented on the incident as follows in the course of a leading article headed, "A shady business":—

"During her brief stay in this country, Mrs. Naidu has undoubtedly succeeded in brewing much mischief, but in all that she said on all occasions she commanded the respect and admiration of her political opponents. It is therefore particularly unfortunate that an old established newspaper like the "Mombasa Times" should have been made the instrument of such tragic misrepresentation of her views. We may have but little use for the opinions of our contemporary, but, at least we must believe that it makes every effort to ensure that the reports it publishes, are bona fide. To grossly misrepresent a political opponent deliberately, is one of the last things of which we could deem our contemporary guilty, and the only conclusion we can come to is that the "Mombasa Times" has been badly spoofed. That is perhaps, no uncommon thing in the annals of Colonial journalism, but the pity of it is that in this case the consequences may be far-reaching. Already the report has been accepted by other newspapers, and if we are correctly informed, has been cabled in substance to influential organs of the London Press. This means that until the telegram which we publish to-day can overtake this evidently maliciously inspired false report, Mrs. Naidu stands before the world as a woman who has turned against her own people, been false to all her political professions, and is nothing less than a shallow turncoat. This is no small matter. It goes far beyond the mere personal aspect, because in more cynical spheres it may be regarded as a deliberate attempt on the part of her political opponents to utterly damage the cause which Mrs. Naidu has so passionately, and as it now appears, consistently espoused. We regard it as a most regrettable incident and one easily calculated to besmirch the good name of Kenya journalism."

That our local contemporary which takes so much interest in Mrs. Naidu's mission in the Colonies should not have known of the repudiation of the interview which had been published in all the Kenya papers is truly amazing.

BRITISH FINANCIAL YEAR.

CLOSES WITH A SURPLUS.

TO BE USED FOR DEBT REDEMPTION.

LEAFIELD, Mar. 30.

The British financial year concludes to-morrow and it is expected that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will find himself with a surplus over expenditure of between forty and fifty millions sterling. This surplus will go automatically to the redemption of debt. These figures will enable the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Philip Snowden, to put final touches to this year's budget statement which will be made in the House of Commons at the end of April.—B.O.W.

A LABOUR VICTORY.

MR. BEVIN CONGRATULATED.

LONDON, March 30.

Crowded meetings in London to-day warmly applauded Mr. Bevin who advocated the acceptance of the tram and omnibus employers' offer as a great victory.—Reuter.

THE OFFER RECOMMENDED.

TRAMS EXPECTED TO RUN FROM TO-DAY.

LEAFIELD, Mar. 30.

The tramwaymen on strike in London are to ballot on Monday on the Employers' offer. If they will accept the terms trams and omnibuses will be running on Tuesday. In the meantime the London public continues to depend for transport upon the underground and electric railways and a few buses which are running independently of the traffic combine. The special emergency committee of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress which participated in the negotiations has issued a statement expressing the view that the tramwaymen should accept the offer made to them.—B.O.W.

IMPERIAL AIR COMPANY.

"NEW ERA" FOR BRITISH AIRWAYS

LEAFIELD, Mar. 30.

The scheme for bringing British civil and commercial aviation under one national concern is now an accomplished fact. The new era for British airways opens to-morrow when four principal British companies—The Handley-Page, The Instone Air Line, The Daimler Hire and the British Marine Air Navigation Company—will cease to exist separately, and will be absorbed by the new Imperial Air Transport Company with a capital of one million sterling. It is to be subsidised for ten years by the State which is contributing one million pounds spread over a period of ten years. The new company will open up routes covering longer distances. A number of pilots will be trained and a greater number of larger machines embodying the latest developments built by air-craft firms for the Air Ministry will be used by the company.—B.O.W.

DEATHS OF 3 EMINENT MUSICIANS.

LEAFIELD, Mar. 30.

Sir Charles Stanford, the eminent British composer, died in London yesterday aged 72. By the deaths of Sir C. Stanford, Sir F. Bridge and Sir W. Parrat England has lost three of her leading musicians within the last fortnight.—B.O.W.

IN THE CAUSE OF KHADDAR.

DR. P. C. RAY IN COMILLA.

(From a Correspondent.)

COMILLA, March 29.

Dr. P. C. Roy is having busy time here. Day before yesterday he visited the Free Boarding House attached to the school of Babu Mahesh Bhattacharya, where the pupils cook their own food and do all the duties performed by paid servants. The place looks like a veritable hermitage of old. Dr. Roy also visited the Labour House, the Workshop founded by Mahesh Babu to which is also attached a match factory. In the evening he addressed a crowded ladies' meeting and was presented with a purse which he made over to the Khaddar Department of the Abhoyashram. He exhorted the ladies religiously to spin every day, at least an hour or two during leisure time and wear Khadi. Yesterday he went to some of the neighbouring villages to see the spinning and weaving of Khadi.

ROY ON EDUCATION.

In the afternoon Acharya Roy addressed a huge gathering of students which was also attended by the local gentry. He spoke for over two hours on the defects of the present educational system and the waste of time and energy involved in it. The educational career of a boy generally begins at 5 and spreads over a period of sixteen to nineteen years. There is ample room for reform and if most of the subjects be taught in vernacular, the amount of learning which a graduate takes 16 years or more in acquiring can easily be managed within 7 or 8 years. He strongly urged the necessity of our young men taking to business and drew a pitiable picture of our starving grandees. He laid special stress upon the acquisition of learning by private studies. He cited the example of Mahesh Babu as a self-made man whose unostentatious charity has become a household word in this part of the country.

COLONIAL QUESTION

INDIAN DELEGATION IN LONDON.

NOT OPPOSED TO "NATIVE" INTERESTS.

LONDON, March 30.

The members of the Government of India Colonies' Committee arrived in London to-day except H. H. the Aga Khan who is to arrive from Nice on Monday when a preliminary conversation will be held at the India Office.

Interviewed by Reuter, Mr. Rangachariar, a member of the Committee, emphasised the fact that the feeling in India with regard to Kenya was growing in intensity. He stated that the first informal conference of the Committee would probably be held on Tuesday with a view to coming to an agreement on the suggestions to be made to the Colonial Office. Pending discussion with the Secretary of State, he could not say exactly what proposals the Committee would submit to the Colonial Office, but in a matter of such importance a compromise on general principles was out of question. But he hoped that it was a complete mistake to suppose that Indians did not appreciate paramount rights and interests of the native population in Africa and elsewhere. What Indians wanted in Kenya, Fiji and elsewhere would in no way prejudice the interests of the natives of those countries.—Reuter.

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE.

LEAFIELD, Mar. 30.

The Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race takes place next Saturday afternoon. Both the crews are shaping well. Oxford has the advantage of weight and has several old Blues in the boat. But Cambridge, though with only one old Blue, has a stylish crew, and an interesting contest is expected.—B.O.W.

BAREILLY ACCIDENT.

INQUIRY COMMITTEE'S FINDINGS.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 29.

A Railway Board communique states:—A very careful inquiry into the causes of the recent regrettable accident on the Ramganga Bridge near Bareilly has been made by a Committee composed of Major C. St. J. Lynch, R.E., Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Lucknow, President, and Messrs. D. H. Keelan, Deputy Traffic Manager, O. and R. Railway, A. K. Homan, Loco Carriage and Running Superintendent, O. and R. Railway, Ramkishen, Executive Engineer, District No. 3, O. and R. Railway, J. Wilson, Loco Superintendent, R. and K. Railway, W. Paton, Traffic Superintendent, R. and K. Railway, and C. W. Bruce, Resident Engineer, R. and K. Railway, members. A Civil Magistrate was also present during the enquiry.

The result of the evidence was to establish the facts that the vehicles overturned without previous derailing, that the track across the bridge was in perfect order, that both the violence and the suddenness of the onslaught of the storm were quite unexpected that, therefore, the engine-driver had no reason for hesitating to cross the bridge nor the station staff any reason for advising him not to do so and that the storm was both sudden and extremely violent as evidenced by the witnesses, in no way concerned with the train or the track.

COMMITTEE'S FINDINGS.

Therefore the unbiassed finding of the Committee was as follows:—

(a) That the accident was caused by a severe and very sudden storm which caught the rear portion of the train while on the bridge and overturned the last coaches.

(b) That from the marks on the bridge it was evident that the end vehicle of the train was first to leave the bridge.

(c) That the track was in perfect order and that no vehicle was derailed prior to being overturned, the bridge in question is 33 spans of girders 60 feet; the girders are well up to the strength for the present broad gauge trains and have a continuous deck making them very still against horizontal distortion; broad gauge and metre gauge trains use the bridge daily. The metre gauge rails are inside the broad gauge pair. The question of any possible precaution which might be taken to guard against such accidents in future is being investigated.

M. SHAUKAT ALI'S HEALTH.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 31.

Maulana Shaukat Ali's temperature was sub-normal yesterday morning and towards evening it was slightly above normal. The general condition is very satisfactory. He is steadily gaining his strength.

FOOTBALL ASSN. CUP.

LEAFIELD, Mar. 30.

Aston Villa and Newcastle United teams have qualified to compete in the final for the Football Association Cup by defeating in the semi-finals yesterday Burnley and Manchester City respectively.—B.O.W.

WORLD FLIGHT.

LEAFIELD, Mar. 30.

The British airmen engaged on the world flight left Rome early this morning with the intention of proceeding directly to Athens and not alighting at Brindisi as originally arranged.—B.O.W.

MISCHIEF-MAKING IN ARABIA.

SHARIF HUSEYN'S PROPAGANDA.

INDIGNATION OF SULTAN OF NAJD.

(TRANSLATED).

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—we beg you to open the columns of your paper to the following in the service of historic truth.

The newspaper "Al-Muqattam" (Egypt) published on the 21st of Jamadi-eth-thania-1342 (Jan. 27, 1924) a "Statement of the King of Hejjaz", and we have read in some of the Syrian and Mesopotamian newspapers stories and appeals almost identical with that statement. These publications contain allegations concerning the Sultan of Najd and his standpoint on the Arab Question and towards Arab unity, which are contrary to the historic truth. We are really sorry that those responsible for them prefer disintegration to revival.

The Sultan of Najd has striven to build up unity during the world war and after the world war. He sent out many letters and envoys to Ibn ar-Rashid and the King of the Hejjaz and the Amir of Asir and Koweit, but the King of the Hejjaz, among the rulers of Arabia, received the appeal with scorn and tried to wreck the work by stirring up seditious and intrigues against it in Asir and elsewhere as witness the missive from him to the people of Aidh and ar-Rashid which we have in our safe keeping. And what is to be said about the letters sent by the Sultan of Najd to the King of the Hejjaz and to his sons, those letters which were published in the papers at the time, and which "Al-Muqattam" published with their contents. Do not those letters tell of what is in the heart of the Sultan of Najd, and of his noble wish for sincere friendship with his neighbours and for unity with them. Do people know that the King of the Hejjaz did not allow his sons to answer the Sultan of Najd and that he (the King of the Hejjaz) transgressed the bounds of politeness for he addressed his reply to the people of As-Saud, and not to him who sits upon the throne of Najd. Is such behaviour calculated to bring near the time of Arab unity? Is such a policy likely to unite the hearts of the Arabian rulers?

The King of the Hejjaz pretends that he told the Sultan of Najd that he was prepared to abdicate and to give up the reins of power to anybody who was able to lead the Arabs to success and safety; but the fact is the exact opposite. It is true that the King of the Hejjaz produces before certain audiences allegations such as these to forestall criticism. The King of the Hejjaz wishes to possess himself of the supreme, effective rulership in the whole of Jazirat-ul-Arab, and he seeks to overthrow the rulers of the Arabs and to separate them from their countries and to interfere in their internal affairs, and that is something to which no one can consent. The written instructions of the King of the Hejjaz to the people of Aqim and his urging them to break from their allegiance to their Sultan is sufficient evidence of his secret intentions towards the Sultan of Najd and his country.

We have before us the letters and documents which were found at Turbah and at Kharjah and at Asir and which establish the fact that the King of the Hejjaz and his son Abdullah are working for their own desires and for their own advantage even though their success may involve the destruction of the Arabs. However, we refrain from publishing them for the present; but if the King of the Hejjaz gives us permission we will publish them and then the whole Islamic and Arabian world will know the crimes and base intrigues in which those folks have been engaged, who now are raising such a cry and turning facts completely upside down to suit their purpose. And it will then be known which of the two parties cares for the Arabian nation and its unity, and which has caused this discord and distrustful rivalry among the rulers, and has lighted these fires of sedition and conspiracy between them. Then men will know for certain that the Sultan of Najd has been in his whole attitude nothing else than the defender of himself and his country and his honour, and that he has been, and will not cease to be, desirous from the bottom of his heart of building up Arabian unity on a foundation which will secure to the Arabs a power and a position worthy of their glorious history.—Yours, etc.,

FAISAL BIN ABDUL AZIZ AS-SAUD.

Al-Ahsa, 20th Rajab, 1342.

NAGPUR UNIVERSITY BUILDING FUND.

(From our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Mar. 24.

It is gratifying to note that the appeal of the Vice-Chancellor for funds to erect a University Building has not fallen on deaf ears, and the people are contributing subscriptions for that purpose. It is to be remembered that private benefactions have played a very important part in the development of the Universities of the West and of our own seats of learning in remote though perhaps forgotten past.

About Rs. 20,000 have been collected from Nagpur up to this time. One cannot believe that when the case has been properly put before them, the friends of education will be found wanting and allow it to be said of them that, after having laboured so earnestly to bring their University into existence, they allowed it to languish for the lack of such a comparatively small amount as that for which the appeal is placed before them. We venture to hope that, realising their solemn duty to their University animated by an earnest desire to make it success and to take it to its goal, our friends will do all that lies in them to bring about the consummation we all so devoutly wish for and for which we are all striving. It is hoped that long before the expected time, the people of the two provinces, will give to the University a lac of rupees.

UPLIFT OF UNTOUCHABLES.

The orthodox Hindus, following the lead of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Swami Shradhanand, are enthusiastically working in the matter of uplift of depressed classes. The Hindus are taking a keen interest in removing untouchability and allowing the untouchables to draw water from the wells and to enter the temples for purposes of worship. A meeting was recently held at Wardha under the presidentship of Mr. N. K. Behere. Many Mahar leaders were present at the meeting. The president in his opening speech very beautifully explained the situation and advised the public to help the advancement of education in the depressed classes. A number of resolutions were passed including a demand for admission of students in the existing school, and the most advanced among such students should be apointed as teachers.

CONGRESS WORK AND POLICE.

According to the programme framed by the District working committee, Mandla, the workers are going from village to village, enrolling congress members and collecting the Swaraj Fund. But a Sub-Inspector with some police-men are coming in their way, and obstructing their progress. They go after the Congress volunteers and enquire from the villagers, visited by the Swarajists, the names of the persons who have enrolled themselves as Congress members and the amount of subscription contributed by the villagers to the Tilak Swaraj Fund. Wherever the Congress members deliver lectures to the villagers these men disturb them and thus divert the attention of the villages from the lectures.

DEHRA DUN COLLEGE.

M. L. A'S MUCH IMPRESSED.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 31.

The second batch of the members of the Indian Legislature paid a visit to the Dehra Dun Military College last week. They included Sir Sivaswami Iyer, Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikari, Mr. K. C. Neogy, Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, Mr. Rustomji Faridoonji Mr. Abdul Kasim, Capt. Ajabkhan and Mr. Hira Singh. They returned to Delhi yesterday fully impressed with the working of the Institution.

NOT A MILITARY COLLEGE.

Mr. Neogy in an interview said the Institution was worked on the lines of public schools in England and was intended to give a distinct military bias to the general training imparted there. Mr. Neogy thought the Institution could not properly be called a military college but provided good preliminary training which would ultimately lead up to Sandhurst.

The problem of Indianisation of the Army could only be solved by the extension and multiplication of such institutions. But without a reduction of the scale of fees, it would not be possible to draw cadets from the middle classes. Another point that struck the members was the 'esprit de corps' that prevailed among the boys and the keen personal interest taken in them by the Commandant, the Head Master and other members of the staff.

The members who visited the college have decided to present a silver cup to the Institution.

A LOVE TRAGEDY.

YOUNG-MAN KILLS RIVAL AND BELOVED

(From our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, March 31.

On Saturday night one Brahman and a woman were most cruelly murdered by a young man named Pandurang Rangari in a lonely place of Gangaghat in the temple of Shiv. The young man, it is understood, was also in love with the deceased woman. Pandurang was jealous of his rival and took this opportunity and brutally stabbed them to death. The murderer was arrested by the police who are making further inquiries.

PROF PANNIKAR'S MESSAGE.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, March 31.

Prof. Pannikar who is at present staying here in connection with Akali propaganda has issued the following message to the caste Hindus of Kerala:

"Brothers, existance of inhuman customs of untouchability and unapproachability has been a blot on the fair name of Kerala. It is a humiliatin to those of our brothers who are thus treated it is a greater shame to us. While it stunts their growth and inflicts moral injuries on them it coarsens our own feelings. There has never yet been a case of oppression in history which has not been morally as baneful to the oppressor as to the oppressed. That is why I look upon this as being essentially a problem for caste Hindus of Malabar. I do hope that the Nayars and other caste Hindus of Malabar will give moral and material support to the Thiyyas."

FINANCE BILL.

WHY IT WAS CERTIFIED.

VICEROY'S EXPLANATION.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 31.

A statement is published in an Extraordinary Gazette giving reasons which moved the Governor-General to pass an order under section 67B of the Government of India Act for the certification of the Indian Finance Bill as recommended to the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State. The statement runs thus:—When the budget for the year 1924-25 was introduced in the Legislative Assembly the Hon. Finance Member was authorised by me to announce that as our anticipations for the coming year indicated a budget what would balance on the present basis of taxation and with Salt Duty reduced to the former level of Rs. 1/4 per maund the choice between that rate and any higher rate would be left to the Assembly. At the same time my Government, with the full concurrence of the Secretary of State for India, made clear their view that a higher rate of Salt Duty at Rs. 2 per maund would be in the best interests of the country since it would enable a commencement to be made with the reduction of Provincial contributions in four provinces and would thereby secure increased provision for objects, such as education, public health and industry, the furtherance of which is our anxious concern.

When demands for grants under different heads of expenditure were laid before the Assembly that House saw fit to reject without any examination of the expenditure on its merits and for reasons extraneous to the Budget the demands for Customs, Income Tax, Salt and Opium Departments, four of the main revenue earning departments of the Government. These four demands, on the retention of which the revenue of these important departments necessarily depends, were later on restored by my Government acting in accordance with the powers conferred on them by section 67A (7) of the Government of India Act. The remaining demands had in the meantime been passed by the Assembly with small reductions under two heads only.

When during the next stage of the Budget procedure the Finance Bill was presented for the consideration of the Assembly consideration was refused without examination of the details, in spite of the fact that a majority of demands for expenditure under the different departments of the Government had actually been accepted by the House.

The position which resulted from the action of the Assembly therefore was that when the Finance Bill for providing for means of meeting expenditure which it had already voted came before the Assembly, the Bill was rejected without consideration. The Finance Bill prescribed the rates at which taxation shall be levied under several of the most important revenue heads, including the Salt Duty, Postage and Income Tax and Legislative sanction given by the Finance Act of the preceding year for the collection of taxation under these heads would have expired on 31st March 1924. In these circumstances it was my obvious duty under the special powers conferred upon me by section 67B of the Government of India Act to take such action as was essential for the interests of British India in order to enable the administration of the country to be carried on and to provide sufficient funds to enable the Government of India's budget for the coming year to be balanced. It was with this sole object in view that I recommended to the Assembly the Finance Bill in a modified form containing only such provisions as were essential for the purposes above mentioned. The Fiance Bill, as recommended by me, provided for the levy of Salt Duty at the former rate of Rs. 1/4 per maund, for existing postal rates and rates of income tax for continuance for a further year of provision agreed to by the Legislative Assembly last year, for the credit to general revenues of interest on securities held in paper currency reserve and for the imposition of a special duty on certain materials to match manufacture which is required to safeguard the revenue (exceeding one and a half crores of rupees) derived from the present import duty on matches. Certain items, including proposals to reduce excise duty and import duty on motor spirit, to reduce import duty on certain component parts of cotton mill machinery and to effect minor changes in the customs tariff were omitted from the recommended bill. These proposals though of a beneficial character were not such as I could hold to be essential for the interests of India. This bill with my recommendation was presented to the Legislative Assembly but leave to introduce it was refused. It was thereupon laid before the Council of State with a certificate by me that the provisions of the bill were essential for the interests of British India and was passed by the Council without amendment. To this bill as consented to by that Chamber, I have signified my assent.

It is to me a matter of regret that the Legislative Assembly, to whom important responsibilities are entrusted in voting expenditure to be incurred by the Government and in authorising provision of the necessary funds to meet that expenditure should have failed on this occasion to consider these important financial matters on their merits. The action which my Government was compelled to take to restore the four grants rejected by the Assembly and that which I found it necessary to take in exercise of the special power conferred upon me as the Governor-General have as their sole object the maintenance of administration and provision of funds necessary for that administration to be carried.

BATTLEFIELD FOR SWARAJ.

INDIA AND NOT ENGLAND.

INTERVIEW WITH LALAJI.

Lala Lajpatrai arrived in Bombay on his way to England where he is proceeding mainly for reasons of health. He was good enough to give our representative an interview on the eve of his departure, but he was reluctant to give any definite opinion on the present situation as he thought it would neither be fair nor proper to do so. Lala Lajpatrai has much improved in health since coming out of jail, and is as active as ever. He had been to see the Mahatma at Juhu, but he declined to say what the Mahatma thinks on the situation generally in this country. The following is the interview:—

Q.—How is your health, just now, Lalaji? asked our representative.

A.—My health is not very good, though it is decidedly better, and it is mainly in the interest of my health that I am going to Europe. As for my programme there, I am going straight to England to see some friends and also to consult some medical men about my disease and treatment. I am not going ostensibly for any political mission, but if I can do any political work there I shall not fail from doing so. Yet, I expect nothing substantial, and I hope my countrymen will not build any hopes on my visit to England. The battle for Swaraj is to be fought here and not in England. That has been my conviction, and I see no reason to make any change in it. But my stay in England will be a very short one and after seeing my friends and consulting doctors I intend to proceed to the Continent for rest cure.

Q.—Do you intend going to America?

A.—No.

Q.—What is your opinion on the present situation in India, Lalaji?

A.—The present political situation is very obscure. The Swaraj Party has brought about a crisis, for which they may very well congratulate themselves. The result obtained has been beyond their expectations. But whether it is likely to bring us any substantial result it is too early to say anything about. The position has been made obscure by the fact that although the Labour Party is in office, it is not in power, and they are pledged not to do anything which might displease Imperialists, to any great extent.

Q.—Do you really think that the Labour Party does sincerely mean well by India?

A.—I think there are men in the Labour Party who mean well to India. But whether the Party as a whole will come up to our expectations it is difficult to say. According to their principles, they ought to stand by us and concede to us the right of self-determination. The Lalaji refused to answer the question whether he would put the present Secretary of State for India and the Prime Minister in the category of those who "mean well to India."

Q.—Have you any idea as to the next move of the Swaraj Party in the country as a whole?

A.—I really do not know. The reason is that although I have sympathy with the Swaraj Party, I am not one of them. They have not yet settled among themselves what is going to be their next move.

HINDU-MOSLEM RELATIONS.

Q.—What about the Hindu-Moslem situation in the Punjab? Is it now in the same bad condition?

A.—The Hindu-Muslim relations in the Punjab continue to be very strained, although there seems to be a lull in mutual recriminations. I am hoping that in the course of the next few months the situation may considerably improve and then they might be able to come to a settlement, satisfactory to both the parties.

Q.—Is the quarrel in the Punjab a religious or an economic one?

A.—I have always held the opinion that the motive of the quarrel is both political and economic, but the religious element cannot altogether be eliminated.

Q.—How about the Akali situation in the Punjab?

A.—The Akali Jathas are going to enforce their religious rights, and if the Government are well advised, they will let them proceed with their religious rites. But, evidently the idea of prestige does not allow the Government to concede that right to the Sikhs and the situation is being made intense and critical by false ideas of prestige.

SIR MALCOLM HAILEY.

Q.—Do you think the advent of Sir Malcolm Hailey to the Punjab will bring peace, or will it mean war?

A.—I do not know Sir Malcolm personally at all and just now it is very difficult to say what a particular Anglo-Indian official is going to do. Because, they are changing very quickly. Sir Malcolm's tone in the present session of the Legislative Assembly was not the same as it was last year. So it is very difficult to say what will be the result of his appointment there. But I base no hope upon any Governor. To me they are all alike, because their business is to run the Imperial Government on the Imperial lines. And they have to carry out the policy of the Government of India. The personality of a Governor does not make much difference in the actual situation in any province, as far as vital matters are concerned.

Rome.—Brigadier-General Aitken, who retired from the Army after the reverse at Tanga, in East Africa, during the great War, died suddenly to-day on arriving at the station here 'en route' to Capri.—Reuter.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable and cleanest method of cooking.
18519

WORK, NOT WORDS.

DUTY OF YOUNG CITIZENS.

LALA LAJPATRAI'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Muslim Students' Union, at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Monday night Lala Lajpatrai delivered a lecture on "Young Citizens and their duty in the present crisis," Mr. M. R. Jayakar presiding.

Lalaji said, silence was better than words, and work was better than words. They should do more and speak less. They must speak and act like men. The times were very difficult and the situation was very obscure. He did not know whether the prospects were doubtful or hopeful. It required the greatest possible care on their part in giving expression to what they were thinking and in daring to do what they required to do. He sometimes began to think that they were talking more than they ought to and thinking less than they should, and not acting like men.

After the trials of 1921 and 1922 under the able leadership of one of the greatest of living men, we had written a new chapter in the history of India. He was not ashamed of what they did in 1921 and 1922. He made no apologies and expressed no regrets. He was content with what had been achieved. They did not succeed in their ultimate objective, it was true. But they did succeed in creating a conscious nation, and in spite of differences of opinion that had come up to the surface, sometimes in very undesirable aspects, he was content to have passed through the experience that they had. If they were to make a nation of themselves, if they were to be free, if they were to attain freedom, it was valuable to have passed through that experience, to know where they were and what were their deficiencies. He considered that although the situation was very obscure in some matters, all the same their outlook was not one of despair. It was very much encouraging to see, irrespective of the differences of opinion on the merits of council entry, in which he did not propose to go, men of different shades of opinion, different political creeds, different political beliefs, different political points of view, and different measures of courage (laughter) should have joined together in making a united demand for self-government. He thought it was a very pleasing spectacle, and he wished that the consequences would also be pleasing. He wanted his countrymen to place absolutely no faith in any one but themselves. The battle must be fought and can only be fought in India and by only Indians. He wanted them to concentrate their attention on the inside and not on outside and place their hopes on no one but themselves. He wanted every Indian to make it as an article of his faith that the freedom which they claimed, and which by the grace of God they hoped to achieve, would be achieved by their own exertions. He meant absolutely no disrespect to anybody, not even to the Englishmen. They must clearly understand the work they had to do and by them alone. They should not fail to take advantage, if such advantage were offered to them in any shapes or ways. All shapes and ways must be made to meet their own efforts by their thought and will. They were asked sometime whether they wanted to introduce Western institutions in this country. His reply to that question was that they did not want to imitate English history. The English constitution was not the last word in politics and Western civilisation was not the last word in civilisation and they absolutely declined to have bad copies of what Europe had achieved. What they wanted was not the particular form of institution and government, but they did want, and they were earnestly trying for freedom to make their own fate, and model their own destinies and not to be dictated to by others. We did not want Englishmen to mould their institutions for us, to introduce in exact form their institutions in India. What we wanted was, and what we were striving after was, the right of self-determination, to choose our own ways of making it and to decide for ourselves our own political future. That was what we Indians were after. Englishmen told Indians that they did not know what Indians wanted. But there was not the least difficulty in understanding what Indians wanted for they had clearly told them many times very distinctly. Indians wanted that Englishmen should concede to them the right of every human being—to mould his own destiny and to make his own future. India was not England, not France and not United States. She was not Europe, and she was India, and therefore Indians wanted that they should determine what kind of Government or constitution they should have for the future. Indians were not obstinate enough to refuse help from anybody who wanted to help them. They were not perverse to refuse help from anybody who wanted to help them. Indians held nobody in hatred. They looked down upon no person, or country. They were perfectly prepared to love others, in their own way. There was no difficulty in understanding by any honest man what Indians wanted.

They were mistaken if they thought that he was going to bring out a charter from his political mission. He was not going out on anything of that kind, and he did not believe in a charter. He was going to Europe mainly for the benefit of his health, but he would be glad to do any political work. He was not going to ask anyone to give a constitution. He just wanted an assertion—to assert his own right to make his own constitution and unless that was conceded to us, in one form or another they would never be satisfied. The most important thing for them to do was in India. Let them be firm in their determination, consistent to themselves and consistent to their cause. Let them be bold and courageous, and not be satisfied merely with expressing themselves boldly and courageously on anything. As he had already said they were talking too much, and not doing enough. The salvation of the country lay in discipline and self-control. He must say that they had shown discipline in different ways but not of the extent and kind that was required. Indians had made many mistakes and committed many blunders. Sometimes young men had forced the pace on their leaders, and he did not want that. He wanted them to be bold, but at the same time he wanted them to remain Indians. The Indian way for young men was not to be presumptuous. Young men had got great propelling force, and they must help the leaders to drive the coach. But they must not force them to use the bit. He did not mind dangers for individuals, but there were dangers in the ways of nations and communities and the young men made it difficult for the leaders to get over those dangers and difficulties. He wanted greater deliberation of thought, less expression in words, and more expression in conduct and acting. If they would but discipline themselves with adequate forces of conduct in their lives he would assure them that victory was very near. It was not for him to predict how soon they would get it. But if they would proceed on the line, on which some of their best leaders wanted them to proceed, with a great deal of thought and determination to face trials and dangers and misfortunes, he was perfectly certain that victory would be theirs. When they were determined, no one would be able to keep freedom from them. He asked them to study the situation carefully, to study the problems of their country, and the various intricacies with which they were faced. Let them try to think maturely. Let them speak less, but act more determinedly. There was a crisis in their affairs and that crisis demanded very careful, *carefullest*, the very *maturest* and most anxious thought. Some of them had asked them to give his opinion on the present situation. To be frank enough he did not know where they were. The present situation was very difficult and very complicated, and made more complicated by our own conduct and differences, and therefore required much more thought and care than it did some years ago. The situation was bound to be more complicated. The nearer the goal, the more complicated would be the problem. They must not think that they would be nearing paradise when they reached their goal. The rub would come when the solution was near at-hand and required much more careful thought, much more deliberation, much more consultation and at the same time greater action. It would not do for them to force the pace. Their leaders were old, and they could not run with them; some of them were diseased in body, sometimes in mind and sometimes in spirit. They would have to take them all with them. They were prepared to follow them, but they could not be forced. If they were forced they would sit down. So he wanted them to study the problems of the country, earnestly applying their minds to the solution of the difficulties. If we could solve our internal problems, remove the difficulties, remove our obstacles, if we could face every trial, and every misfortune,—every advance would give them fresh troubles and fresh difficulties—they were sure to reach their goal. Progress did not lead them by high road, marked by milestones, and with the convenience of hotels. The road to success was through very difficult path and without hotels and it might never lead them through. But it should not frighten them, and at the same time they must never lose courage and be disheartened. He wanted them to be sober; carefully thinking out, carefully planning and manfully carrying out. They should not be cajoled into wrong actions, they should not be threatened into surrender; they should not be threatened to give up their thoughts. "Clear in your thoughts, determined in your minds, play out your programme and stick to it and act up to it. We have to give up our old prejudices, adopt new ways and that does not altogether mean giving up the past." The only course for them was to admit their mistakes whenever they made them and to redeem them. That was the most courageous way of doing things. The present Government thought that prestige lay in not admitting their mistakes. So far as prestige was concerned the man who would increase his prestige must admit his mistakes and try to redeem them. But no one in this world would do that. All Governments of the world, Indian and foreign, were crooked. They lived on false notions of prestige and power, but they could not follow them there. "Our battle must be of truth, of righteousness and we can only be truthful and righteous by keeping to our own 'dharma' which is limited by time and place. I have come to the conclusion that to make speeches at the present juncture is not quite enough for the country. That is my only message I have to give you. 'Think more, speak less and act like men.'

Mr M. R. Jayakar said the Lalaji's remarks were based on his own past experiences, and the dangers through which he had passed, the problems he had solved, the movements he had led and the inspiration he had given them. He asked them to be disciplined in mind and their thoughts as had been advised by the Lalaji. The advice given to them was very simple indeed: Bold visions, mature and disciplined action, thoughts full of sobriety and judgment. In conclusion he wished him a happy voyage and a quick return with renewed health to this land.

Addressing a public meeting at Ahmedabad on 30th March Prof. J. C. Swaminarayan, member of the Bombay Legislative Council, said that the Swarajists in the Bombay Council were paying the penalty for the illconsidered action of the no-changers in the matter of Council entry. He said that, if the no-changers had entered the Council, the resolution for the removal of the ban against Mr. Horniman would not have been defeated. He considered, however, that the no-changers should join hands with he Swarajists and demand the resignation of those who had voted against the resolution.

JAITO MARTYRS.

VAISAKHI FESTIVAL AS MEMORIAL DAY.

RECEPTIONS TO THIRD JATHA

(By our Special Representative.)

AMRITSAR, March 31.

It is understood that the Shiromani Gurdwara Committee has made arrangements for the celebration of the Vaisakhi festival as a memorial to the Jaito martyrs. Prayers are to be offered for them in all the Sikh shrines in the morning and evening. The Akand Path will be celebrated in all villages. The third Shahidi Jatha which left Amritsar is being welcomed enthusiastically in villages. News from upcountry places shows that thousands met the Jatha on the way and took part in the dewans held by them though intense official pressure is brought to bear on the villagers to keep aloof.

Sardar Mangal Singh has left Amritsar to discuss matters with Mahatmaji at Juhu.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

NEED OF ADDITIONAL DEPUTY ACCOUNTANT.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Monday, M. H. P. Mody presiding. Most of the business done was of a routine character, Standing Committee's resolutions being confirmed and approved. There was some discussion on the question of the appointment of a new Deputy-Accountant, as the work of the Accounts Branch had grown much during recent years. The question was referred to the Establishment Committee for report.

Mr. R. M. Chinoy moved that the Standing Committee's resolution making provision for the appointment of an additional Deputy-Accountant on Rs. 600—50—1,000 be approved.

Mr. V. J. Patel said thy should not lightly give their sanction to the appointment as these new creations were getting more and more. They know to whom the new appointment was going to be given and that was Mr. Mallick. They had already disapproved of the new appointment and yet the Commissioner had come forward with this recommendation, certainly the heavens did not fall, because Mr. Mallick was not appointed hitherto. He thought Mr. Antia who was already doing the work so honestly and so efficiently should be given the post. If they wanted a new post let it be subordinate to Mr. Antia and not a higher officer, as he thought their old officers should be given a chance. He moved an amendment that the matter be referred to the Establishment Committee.

Dr. Jethalal Vora seconded. The Corporation must have a right to consider the matter and review the decision of the Establishment Committee. Mr. Tambe had given entire satisfaction by the way he had prepared the budget and he had been given a rise of Rs. 200. He did not know why the office which would fall vacant should be given to an outsider, and not to those men who were already working in the office.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram supported the amendment.

The Commissioner said he had forwarded to the Corporation representations by Mr. Tambe and Mr. Waite that they would not be able to cope with the work. He did not want to discuss the personal qualifications of Municipal Officers, and Mr. Antia's qualifications were already discussed in the Standing Committee. There was a clear necessity for a new officer as the Accountant's branch was understaffed and they also paid their staff less than the Port Trust did. He wanted the Establishment Committee to advertise for the post if it found that the post was necessary.

Mr. B. T. Desai said they had no business to surrender their rights to the Establishment Committee and they should examine their report.

Mr. Jamnadas Metha while supporting the amendment wanted the matter to be expedited. The work of the department had increased enormously, and it was likely to tell on the health of the heads of the departments. If the present assistants were able to do the work they should be promoted and new subordinates taken to do their work.

Dr. H. E. Sukhia thought that the resolution was illegal, and quoted rules in support of his contention.

Mr. Meyer Nissim said they could not promote the existing subordinates, and they should have new men.

The amendment was then put to vote and carried by a majority.

Dr. D. B. Master asked for priority and moved:

'That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report at an early date the measures he has adopted or intends to adopt to keep the roads of the City in a tolerably good condition during the ensuing rainy season and to state what additional staff and how many more carts, hand scrapers and brushes than at present in use does he intend to employ to keep the roads of the City free from mud and slush.'

He said last year many streets were full of slush owing to arrangements having not been made in time, and people had to suffer great inconvenience. He thought it was only proper that the Municipality should take due precautions to prevent the roads being full of mud.

Dr. Dadachanji seconded and the proposition was passed.

The Corporation adjourned to Thursday next.

THIYYAS OF MALABAR.

BID FOR REMOVAL OF SOCIAL DISABILITIES.

VOLUNTEERS OFFER SATYAGRAHA.

(Associated Press.)

COCHIN, March 31.

A strong agitation has been set on foot by the Thiyyas (Untouchables) of Malabar to remove the social disabilities under which they have been suffering at the hands of caste Hindus. The Cochin State authorities have prohibited them from passing through certain public roads where the caste Hindus reside and this action has given cause to the Untouchables, who, with the help of the Congress organisation, have started Satyagraha. Yesterday a batch of volunteers, under the auspices of the Congress Untouchability Committee, marched in a procession along the prohibited roads. The State authorities had posted policemen at different centres to preserve order. Congress workers left Congress camp followed by thousands of people including Eazhavas and Pulayas. The party stopped a few yards ahead of the police where a prohibition board was put up. Three volunteers offered to enter the prohibited area and court arrest. As they advanced the policemen, who were standing in a line across the road, prevented them from proceeding further. The volunteers were told by the Police that Teendal (Untouchable) caste would not be allowed to proceed further, but they maintained that they had a right to use the roads and insisted on advancing. The police then arrested them and took them to police station.

As many as sixty volunteers have come forward so far offering Satyagraha. The Satyagraha march will be repeated every morning, three Satyagrahis courting arrest daily.

The District Magistrate has served orders on Messrs. K. P. Kesava Menon, Velayutha Menon, A. K. Pillai and T. K. Madhavan prohibiting them, under section 127 of the Criminal Procedure Code, from inducing Eazhavas and Pulayas to walk along the forbidden roads.

LABOUR SITUATION.

VICTIMISATION OF STRIKERS.

There was a falling off in the number of men working on Monday, and also the Mills. There were as many as 74,000 men at work on Monday and the total number of mills was only 60. This fall in the number does not denote a recrudescence of the strike. It only shows that the mills were closed to enable the authorities to make up the annual accounts. As some mills were working on Sunday, they closed on Monday, and so nearly 27 mills were closed.

It is impossible, therefore, to say whether the steady improvement in the number of men was maintained on Monday. But there has been a great deal of discontent among the men owing to victimisation which seems to have been resorted to by the mill authorities on rather an extended scale. Mr. S. H. Jhabvalla, who is closely connected with the men, informed one of the representatives of this paper that nearly 100 men had come to him complaining of the injustice done to them by the mill authorities. They have been dismissed for no ostensible reason whatever. It appears that the authorities have taken advantage of this opportunity which was offered them by sending the more troublesome men out of their mills. If this should be the case any spirit of union in the men must now vanish, although its disappearance would not be a great loss to the employers But it is cruel to victimise the men in this way, just when they had returned to their work after more than two months waiting without any work. Mr. Bhatwadeker has received no reply to his letter to the Governor written on the 26th March. Neither has he received any reply from the Mill Association or any other person. The Association or individual Mill Owners have resorted to these "shock tactics" in order to kill all spirit of self-reliance which the men had shown for more than two months. There must be many more men who have been dismissed, but their grievances have not yet come to the fore. Such sort of treatment is not likely to bring about a more peaceful atmosphere in the mill area, or improve the relations between the men and their masters.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson received a deputation of Specialists Officers at Government House, Bombay on Monday morning.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson accompanied by Mr. C. G. Adam, Private Secretary, Major H. G. Vaux, Military Secretary, Captain K. E. Private, Aide-de-Camp and Captain C. E. Pert, Adjutant, Bodyguard, left Victoria Terminus by Special Train for Kolhapur on Monday afternoon.

Sir Roderick Jones, Chairman and Managing Director of Reuter's, leaves Delhi for Bombay on Wednesday, April 2nd.

Sir Alexander Muddiman has taken over the charge of the Home Membership in succession to Sir Malcolm Hailey.

The Viceroy held an informal investiture at Jubbulpore when Major-General Sir Louis Vaughan received the insignia of the K. B. E. and Sir M. V. Joshi was dubbed a Knight-Bachelor.

The Viceroy accompanied by the Governor visited the marble rocks where His Excellency had tea with Mr. and Mrs. Slocock.

BEWARE OF MISCHIEF-MONGERS.

ASPERSION CAST ON MAHOMED ALI.

SHAUKAT ALI NAILS THE LIE TO COUNTER.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 31.

Maulana Shaukat Ali is convalescent now, his temperature occasionally rising very slightly in the evening only. Doctors have advised a change and consequently he accompanied by Maulana Mahomed Ali and other members of their family will go and live in Matheran near Bombay. The Maulana is still weak, but he is impatiently anxious to resume work. He talks of little else besides the work before him and thinks his indisposition has robbed him of invaluable time at this critical juncture.

Adverting to the unpleasant topic of unworthy aspersion cast on Maulana Mahomed Ali in the form of attributing to him a statement which has been going round of reptile press and which is responsible for the dissemination of poison against the Maulana among the credulous people, Maulana Shaukat Ali spoke in obviously pained accents and deplored that men could be found to-day who had the effrontery to doubt either the honesty or of a set design, sincerity and profundity of Maulana Mahomed Ali's affection, esteem and reverence for Mahatma Gandhi. He declared it was preposterous for anyone to assert that his brother had declared that even an unworthy Moslem was superior to Mahatmaji. Nothing but malicious intention to misrepresent him could invent such an invidious statement. Further it seemed monstrous that although Maulana Mahomed Ali had taken opportunity more than once to nail the lie to the counter, his calumniators continued to retail that lie in season and out. In his brother's estimation Mahatmaji stood highest as a type of fine and pure character and he reverenced him in this respect as he reverenced none else, but as one who believed Islam presented a creed that is perfect, anyone who subscribed to it would naturally be entitled in the matter of belief as contradistinguished from actual character to a high place. It was a gross distortion to say that this was tantamount to saying that an unworthy person professing Islam would in Maulana Mahomed Ali's estimation rank higher than a saint of another persuasion in life. He could think of none in the whole wide world to-day who in actual life was entitled to claim the same place as Mahatmaji. The Maulana hoped if those who were responsible for circulation of such venomous calumnies were not really maliciously disposed would evince equal zeal in publishing the truth and counteracting the effect of the imputation sown broadcast up to now.

HORNIMAN RESOLUTION.

DR. DADACHANJI EXPLAINS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Dr. Dadachanji, who had voted against Mr. Nariman's resolution re Mr. Horniman, has published an explanation in the vernacular papers. It is indeed interesting!

1. Dr. Dadachanji contends, that he had no mandate from his electorate in the matter! And:

(2) That his candidature was put forward by the Liberal Association, and he had no instructions from them in this matter!

(3) Further, Dr. Dadachanji says, that since the advent of the Swaraj Party in the Council, a new Party, styled as Constitutional Party(!), has been formed, and that he has been its President!.

(4) This Constitutional Party had resolved unanimously to oppose Mr. Nariman's resolution re Mr. Horniman!

Now, will Dr. Dadachanji answer the following queries?

(1) Did he care to know the views of the electorate before voting? Can he ignore the fact, that there has been a general demand for Mr. Horniman's return?

(2) Did he care to ascertain the views of his Liberal Association? Doesn't he know, that even his late vice-President Sir N. G. Chandavarkar had condemned the Government's action in denying to Mr. Horniman either passports or open trial?

(3) When and where was the Constitutional Party formed? What are its objects? Who are its members? Who are the Secretaries and who are the whips?

(4) And on what *constitutional grounds* has this new Constitutional Party resolved to oppose the Horniman Resolution?

(a) Is the deportation of Mr. Horniman without a trial and without assigning any reason *constitutional*?

(b) Is the detention of Mr. Horniman in England *constitutional*?

(c) Is the denial of passports or open trial *constitutional*?

(d) Are not all these acts of omission and commission *ungrateful, unjust and unconstitutional*? Let Dr. Dadachanji answer.

In conclusion Dr. Dadachanji says, that should his Liberal Association or a majority of his Parsi voters pass a resolution and direct him to vote for the resolution when it comes up again before the Council, he will sever his connection with his Constitutional Party and carry out the mandate! Thank you, Dr. Dadachanji! But, why didn't you ascertain the views of your Association and your electors in time? And are you not guilty of supporting an *unconstitutional act of* the Bureaucracy while you are the President of the Constitutional Party in the Council?—Yours etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

WORK DURING YEAR.

INSTITUTION OF RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Mar. 20.

The Government of India have publish[ed] their resolutions in the gazette regarding t[he] working of the Indian Central Cotton Co[m]mittee for the year ending 31st August 192[3] and it runs as follows:—

The Government of India have read wi[th] interest the annual report of the Indian C[en]tral Cotton Committee for the year endi[ng] 31st August 1923. This is the first report of the Committee as constituted under the ter[ms] of the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923. The re[-] port details various activities which the Co[m]mittee have entered upon with the appr[o]val of the Governor-General-in-Council. The Com[-]mittee have adopted an important progra[m]me of agricultural and technological research [in] cotton and have made substantial grants [-] aid to the provincial agricultural departm[ent] for undertaking specific investigations on [-]ton problems.

RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS.

In some of the major provinces [a] gical institute with an experime[ntal] plant to test the spinning characte[ristics] dian cotton is being established at Bomba[y] and arrangements are also being made for t[he] establishment of a central agricultural institute for research connected with the cotton plant, with a view to build up in the country, a corps of qualified workers. The Committee have decided to grant every year six research studentships to distinguished graduates of Indian Universities to enable them to undertake research work on cotton under the direction of experienced investigators on cotton problems. On the recommendation of the Committee an enactment (Cotton Transport Act 1923) has been passed by the Indian Legislature for the prevention of abuse in the cotton trade. The Committee are also taking steps for the improvement of the existing cotton markets. The Government of India take this opportunity of acknowledging the valuable services rendered by the president and official and non-official members of the Committe and of manner in which the duties of the Secretary have been performed by Mr. B.C. Burt.

LATE MR. BHURGRI.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE FORMED.

(Associated Press.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), March 31.

A representative gathering of zamindars and publicmen was held here yesterday [-]ing for raising a memorial to the late [-] M. Bhurgri, among those present be[-] Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas M.L.A. [-] Walimahomed Hasanali, Messrs. Kamilsh[-] Mukhi Jethanand, Nurmahomed, members [-] the Bombay Council. It was decided t[-] a fund of at least rupees two lak[-] collected. Strong and influential Cent[-] District Committees were formed f[-] purpose of collecting funds, Mr. Harch[-] Vishindas being the Chairman of the C[-] Committee, Mr. Kamilshah Vice-Cha[-] and Mukhi Jethanand M.L.C. treas[-] the fund. Subscriptions are invited [-] friends and admirers of the deceased th[-] out the country.

U. P. MUSLIM LEAGUE.

(From a Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, March 31.

The Third Inaugural Meeting of the U. P. Provincial Muslim League was held in the premises of Munshi Ehtisham Ali with Mr. Mushir Husain Kidwai in the chair, at which draft rules and regulations were passed and office-bearers and Council members elected. It was resolved that systematic efforts should be made to revive the League in order to create a common platform for the Musalmans of all shades of opinion believing in India's goal as the attainment of Swaraj by all legitimate and peaceful means. Some members tried to eliminate the word Swaraj from this creed, but failed to carry the house with them. Following office bearers were elected: President, Munshi Ehtisham Ali; Vice-Presidents, Mir Wajidali and Choudhri Niamatullah; Secretary Ehsanurrahmen Kidwai; Joint-Secretary, Choudhri Rahmali and Treasurer Farzandali.

LATE PROF. LOUIS PELTIER MEMORIAL FUND.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We shall thank you to publish th[e] following lines in your esteemed paper f[or] the information of the numerous studen[ts] and friends and admirers of the late Pr[of.] Louis Peltier.

At the condolence meeting held on the 8[th] instant, it was decided to form a committ[ee] authorised to collect subscriptions and t[o] necessary steps for the p[ur]pose of commemorating the s[er]vices rendered by Prof. Peltier [to] Bombay for the last many years. The C[om]mittee has been formed and it is pro[-] that the funds collected by the committ[ee] utilised in purchasing from Madame P[-] the Library of the Salle Francaise and [-] sent it to some institution under the na[me] "Bibliotheque Peltier," so as best to p[er]tuate the memory of the late Professor.

An appeal is therefore made to the g[en]tude and generosity of the numerous st[u]dents and friends of the late Professor for [-] subscriptions which may be sent to the [-]rary Secretaries as early as possible, [as] Committee is desirous of completing the [-]chase before Madame Peltier leaves for E[-] in the middle of April next.—Yours, etc.

H. D. BANA[-]
Hon. Secreta[-]

THE LIST OF APPLICATIONS WILL BE CLOSED ON OR BEFORE WEDNESDAY THE 30TH APRIL 1924.
A COPY OF THIS PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES, BOMBAY.

THE KUNDLEY POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT 1913.)

SHARE CAPITAL

AUTHORISED—

5,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 1,000 EACH	RS. 50,00,000
100 FOUNDERS SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH	RS. 10,000
	RS. 50,10,000
ISSUED	RS. 50,10,000
PAID-UP	RS. 5,10,000

LOAN CAPITAL

7½% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES .. .. RS. 50,00,000

ISSUE OF
7½% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES
OF RS. 1,000 EACH AT PAR.

PAYABLE IN FULL ON APPLICATION.

Debentures of the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 32,00,000 have already been taken up or promised to be taken up, and Debentures of the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 18,00,000 or thereabouts are now offered for subscription.

The Debentures are secured by the Trust Deed mentioned in the body of the Prospectus.

DIRECTORS.

MR. R. D. TATA, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, Director, Tata Sons, Ltd.
SIR FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, KT., C.B.E.,
Currimbhoy Building, Outram Road, Bombay, Merchant.
MR. F. E. DINSHAW, No. 52, Esplanade Road, Bombay, Solicitor.
THE HON'BLE SIR PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS, KT., C.I.E., M.B.E.,
No. 113, Esplanade Road, Bombay, Merchant.
MR. H. P. GIBBS, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, Director, Tata Sons, Ltd.

BANKERS.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUDITORS.

MESSRS. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Allahabad Bank Building, Apollo Street, Bombay

TRUSTEES FOR THE DEBENTURE-HOLDERS.

SIR SASSOON DAVID, BART, K.C.S.I.
MR. F. E. DINSHAW.
MR. N. B. SAKLATVALA, C.I.E.

SOLICITORS FOR THE COMPANY.

MESSRS. LITTLE & Co., Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SOLICITORS FOR THE TRUSTEES.

MESSRS. PAYNE & Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

TATA SONS, LIMITED, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

NAVSARI BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS

The Kundley Power Company, Limited was registered on the 5th September 1923 and was formed primarily with the object of carrying out an extension of the hydraulic works of The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited and by means of the works to be constructed by the Company and the water storage thereby secured of increasing the hydraulic development of The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited and thereby the earning capacity of that Company and of The Andhra Valley Power Supply Company, Limited and The Tata Power Company, Limited. The Company is to participate with The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited in the increased earnings to be derived from the works of the Company.

The Company's Works comprise the building of a main dam and an auxiliary dam in The Kundley Valley near the village of Somwadi in the Mawal Taluka, of the Poona District, a tunnel connecting the lake to be so formed with Lake Willingdon at Shirawta, a pipe line from the forebay at Khandalla to the Power House of The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited at Khopoli, the installation of an 8,000 K. W. Generating Unit with the necessary system of control in the said Power House, and transformers in the Receiving Station of The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited at Parel in the Island of Bombay, with cables for distribution of electrical energy in Bombay.

The estimated cost of the Company's Works inclusive of land, construction, plant an preliminary expenses is Rupees One Crore.

The estimated yield of electrical energy from the Company's Works is 500,000 B. T. Units per annum the whole of which has been contracted to be taken up.

The whole of the shares in the Company's capital, with the exception of the seven shares taken by the subscribers to the Memorandum of Association, have been subscribed for and allotted to The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited, The Andhra Valley Power Supply Company, Limited and The Tata Power Company Limited.

The estimated earnings of the Company are Rs. 18,00,000 per annum, and the estimated working costs, including depreciation and administration, are Rs. 5,00,000 per annum so that the interest on this issue of Debentures is amply secured, and the Debentures should form an attractive investment.

The Debentures which will be issued as Bearer Debentures are repayable at par on the 30th September 1938, the Company being bound to redeem at par Debentures of the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 2,00,000 on the 1st October 1928 and Debentures of the like aggregate nominal value on the 1st October in each succeeding year down to and including the year 1937. The Company is at liberty to redeem the whole or any part of the Debentures on or at any time after the 1st October 1928 on giving three calendar months' previous notice of its intention to redeem.

The repayment of the principal and the payment of the interest on the Debentures is guaranteed by The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited, The Andhra Valley Power Supply Company, Limited and The Tata Power Company, Limited, jointly and severally.

The Debentures carry interest at the rate of 7½ per cent per annum payable half yearly on the 1st April and the 1st October in each year.

The Debentures are issued under the power reserved to the Company by its Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association and in pursuance of a Resolution of the Directors of the Company passed on the 7th September 1923 in terms of the Trust Deed mentioned below.

The holders of the Debentures are and will be entitled pari passu to the benefit of and will be subject to the provisions contained in an Indenture of Trust dated the 3th September 1923 and made between the Company of the first part, The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited, The Andhra Valley Power Supply Company, Limited and The Tata Power Company, Limited, of the second part and Sir Sassoon David, Bart., K.C.S.I., Framroz Edulji Dinshaw and Nowrojee Bapuji Saklatvala of the third part whereby the lands buildings machinery and plant belonging to the Company are vested in the said Sir Sassoon David, Framroz Edulji Dinshaw and Nowrojee Bapuji Saklatvala as Trustees, and whereby all other the property and assets of the Company (including its uncalled capital and undertaking) not so specifically vested are charged by way of floating security in favour of the said Trustees for securing the payment of the principal moneys and interest in respect of the said Debentures and whereby the due repayment of the said principal moneys and the due and punctual payment by the Company of the interest in respect of the said Debentures is guaranteed by The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited, The Andhra Valley Power Supply, Company Limited and The Tata Power Company, Limited, jointly and severally.

Under the before mentioned Trust Deed the holders of the Debentures have the right to appoint a Director of the Company.

The following information is given to comply with the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 —

COMPANY'S MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION.

(a) A copy of the Memorandum of Association of the Company with the names, addresses and descriptions of the signatories and the number of shares subscribed for by them respectively, and setting out the number of founders shares and the nature and extent of the interest of the holders in the property and profits of the Company is attached to this Prospectus.

DIRECTORS' QUALIFICATION AND REMUNERATION.

(b) The Articles of Association of the Company contain the following Articles dealing with the qualification and remuneration of Directors.

104. A Director of the Company shall need hold no qualification.

105. The remuneration of a Director for his services shall be such amount as may be fixed by the Directors, not exceeding Rupees Seventy-five for each meeting attended by him; and such reasonable additional remuneration as may be fixed by the Directors, may be paid to any one or more of their number for services rendered by him or them in signing the share certificates in respect of the Company's original capital or any further or new issue thereof, or any Debentures issued by the Company; and the Directors shall be paid such further remuneration (if any) as the Company in General Meeting shall from time to time determine; and such remuneration and further remuneration shall be divided among the Directors in such proportion and manner as the Directors may from time to time determine, and in default of such determination within the year, equally.

106. The Directors may allow and pay to any Director who is not a bona-fide resident of Bombay and who shall come to Bombay for the purpose of attending a meeting, such sum as the Directors may consider fair compensation or for travelling expenses, in addition to his fee for attending such meeting as above specified; and the Directors may from time to time fix the remuneration to be paid to any member or members of their body constituting a Committee appointed by the Directors in terms of these Articles, and may pay the same.

128. If any Director shall be called upon to go or reside out of Bombay on the Company's business, or otherwise perform extra services (which expression shall include work done by a Director as a member of any Committee formed by the Directors), the Board may arrange with such Director for such special remuneration for such services, either by a fixed sum or by a percentage of profits or otherwise as may be determined by the Board, and such remuneration may be either in addition to or in substitution for his remuneration above provided, and the Directors shall be entitled to be repaid any travelling or other expenses incurred in connection with the business of the Company.

NAMES ETC. OF DIRECTORS AND MANAGERS.

(c) The names descriptions and addresses of the Directors and Agents of the Company are as appearing on the face of this Prospectus.

MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION.

(d) The minimum subscription on which the Directors were entitled to proceed to allotment was seven ordinary shares of the nominal value of Rs. 7,000. The Company obtained the Certificate of the Registrar of Companies, Bombay, under Section 103, that it was entitled to commence business on the 7th September 1923.

The full amount of the share capital of the Company has been subscribed and allotted, and the Ordinary shares therein are paid up to the extent of Rs. 100 per share, the Founders shares being fully paid up.

FULLY PAID SHARES OR DEBENTURES

(e) No shares or Debentures have been issued as fully or partly paid up.

VENDORS' CONTRACT

(f) and (g) The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited having its Registered Office at Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, is under the Agreement of the 7th September 1923 hereinafter mentioned entitled to the payment in cash of Rs. 52,92,216 as consideration for the transfer by it to the Company of land acquired by the Vendor Company, in the villages of Somwadi, Rakaswadi, Shirde, Thoran, Javavali, Walwanti and Bhajgaon in the Mawal Taluka of the Poona District and of plant and machinery purchased by the Vendor Company for the proposed extension of its undertaking in the Kundley Valley in the said Taluka and District now undertaken by the Company and in refund of the ascertained expenditure incurred by the Vendor Company in connection with the proposed extension.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES.

(h) The estimated amount of the preliminary expenses of the Company is Rs. 25,000.

PAYMENTS TO PROMOTERS.

(i) The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited, one of the promoters of the Company, is entitled to the sum of Rs. 52,92,216 mentioned above for the consideration above stated.

CONTRACTS.

(k) The following contracts which are or may be material have been entered into.

(a) Dated the 7th September 1923 (being the Agreement (a) referred to in Article 3 of the Articles of Association of the Company) between the Company of the first part, The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited of the second part, The Andhra Valley Power Supply Company, Limited of the third part, The Tata Power Company, Limited of the fourth part, Framroz Edulji Dinshaw and Nanabhoy Tullockchand of the fifth part and Jivaji Dinshaw Ghandy of the sixth part being a contract for the adoption by the Company of an Agreement of the 31st day of August 1923 entered into between The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited of the first part The Andhra Valley Power Supply Company, Limited of the second part, The Tata Power Company, Limited of the third part the said Framroz Edulji Dinshaw and Nanabhoy Tullockchand of the fourth part and the said Jivaji Dinshaw Ghandy on behalf of the Company then to be formed of the fifth part whereby it was agreed that on the formation of the Company the Company should acquire and take over from The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited the before mentioned lands, machinery and plant upon the terms and conditions therein mentioned and whereby it was agreed to form the Company under the Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association under which the same has now been registered.

(b) Dated the 7th September 1923 between the Company of the one part and Tata Sons, Limited of the other part (being the Agreement (b) referred to in Article 3 of the Articles of Association of the Company) for the appointment of Tata Sons, Limited as the Agents of the Company.

(c) Dated the 13th September 1923 between the Company of the first part, The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited, The Andhra Valley Power Supply Company, Limited and The Tata Power Company, Limited of the second part and Sir Sassoon David, Bart, K.C.S.I., Framroz Edulji Dinshaw and Nowrojee Bapuji Saklatvala C. I. E. of the third part, being the Debenture Trust Deed above referred to.

AUDITORS.

(l) The Auditors of the Company are Messrs A. F. Ferguson & Co., Allahabad Bank Building, Apollo Street, Bombay.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS.

(m) Mr. R. D. Tata, Mr. F. E. Dinshaw and Mr. H. P. Gibbs are Directors of The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited, Mr. R. D. Tata, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. F. E. Dinshaw and Mr. H. P. Gibbs are Directors of The Andhra Valley Power Supply Company, Limited and Mr. R. D. Tata, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas, Mr. F. E. Dinshaw and Mr. H. P. Gibbs are Directors of The Tata Power Company, Limited. As such they are indirectly interested in the Agreement (k) (a) above referred to.

Mr. R. D. Tata and Mr. H. P. Gibbs as Directors and Members of Tata Sons, Limited are directly interested in the Agreement (k) (b) above referred to to the extent of their respective interests in the remuneration to be earned by the Agents thereunder.

VOTING RIGHTS.

(n) Each share in the Company of whatever denomination confers the right to one vote.

APPLICATION FOR DEBENTURES.

Applications in the annexed form should be filled up and sent to the Company's Agents Tata Sons, Limited, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, accompanied by the deposit of Rs. 1,000 upon each Debenture applied for. When no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full.

Preference will be given in allotting the Debentures to applicants who are Shareholders in The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited, The Andhra Valley Power Supply Company, Limited or The Tata Power Company, Limited.

INSPECTION OF CONTRACTS, TRUST DEED etc.

Copies of this Prospectus with the form of application can be obtained and copies of the above mentioned Contracts and of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of the above mentioned Trust Deed and the form of Debenture can be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company at any time between the hours of 11-30 A.M. and 4-30 P.M. (Standard Time) on any week day not being a Public Holiday, other than Saturdays when the hours for inspection will be between 11-30 A.M. and 1 P.M. and applicants for Debentures will be deemed to have notice of the contents of the said documents.

Dated at Bombay this 27th day of March 1924.

REGISTERED OFFICE:—
Navsari Buildings,
Hornby Road,
Fort, Bombay.

R. D. TATA
FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY
F. E. DINSHAW
PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS
H. P. GIBBS.

MR. HORNIMAN AND COUNCIL.

ABSURD AND INDEFENSIBLE POSITION

The "Tribune" writes:—

The Bombay Legislative Council has stultified itself by refusing to pass a resolution in favour of the ban on Mr. Horniman's return to India being lifted. The refusal is all the more surprising not only because of the strong, cogent and eloquent plea put forward for the proposal both by Mr. Nariman and Mr. Jayakar, but because the only grounds on which the Government based its refusal to accept the suggestion were wholly untenable. "Mr. Horniman," they said in effect, "had run into debts, he had grown more and more violent in his writings, he had troubles with his employers." The first and the last are absolutely no grounds for official interference with him, and as regards the second if the writings of Mr. Horniman were objectionable, it was open to the Government to proceed against him lawfully instead of on the basis of a lawless law. We can only hope for the good name of the Bombay Government that the absurd and indefensible position taken up by it so far in this matter will be abandoned without further loss of time and that the grave wrong done to one who rendered great services to India in an eventful period of her life will yet be righted.

ASK THEM TO RESIGN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—So the present session of the Bombay Legislative Council has come to an end, or having begun gloriously and terminated ignominiously from the national point of view. It now behoves each constituency to take stock of the work its representatives have put in on its behalf on the floor of the Council and in the course of scrutiny should any representative be found to have betrayed the national interest by colluding with anti-national party, he must be duly called upon to resign the office he has been holding, not by virtue of his inherent qualifications, but under its suffrage. Such an exposure and consequent exit of a faithless representative would act as a salutory check on one succeeding him and thereby chances of heart-burning and sheer humiliation, as have been witnessed at the close of this session owing to delinquency of some representatives, will be minimised to a great extent.

Among other things, the acid test of his fulfilling the trust reposed in him now lies in finding out as to how and on which side he has voted for ruinous items of expenditure and discharged national obligation at the time of voting on the resolution urging the removal of half a decade old torturous ban on Mr. Horniman's entry into India which he had made his own before his despotic deportation.

Western India, to say the least, has been highly indebted to Mr. Horniman for his constant efforts in rousing national awakening from age long slumber and instilling a bold and manly spirit in the journalistic circles and creating interesting taste in newspaper reading even into the minds of ignorant masses as they are interestedly called and thereby acquainting them as to how they have been ruled and misruled. Again before the advent of Mr. Horniman as editor of the newborn "Bombay Chronicle," it was the Bengal opinion that mattered much in the affairs of India but since the assumption of the rein of editorship of the "Bombay Chronicle" by Mr. Horniman the scales have been turned in Bombay's favour and it would not be exaggeration to say that if any paper in Western India, if not in the whole of India, be reverentially and widely read by the public and awefully and studiedly by the bureaucracy, it is the "Bombay Chronicle" and the credit of this rare and laudable consummation has been solely due to Mr. Horniman and Horniman alone. So having regard to the immensity of obligation Mr. Horniman has put the public in, it would not be considered unjust to impeach a delinquent representative even on this single issue viz. whether he has, voted for or against the said ban-removing resolution so ably moved by Mr. K. F. Nariman in the last session of the Council the rejection of which has cast a widespread gloom all over the country.—Yours, etc.,

G. C. KAPADIA.

Bulsar, March 21.

MR. HORNIMAN AND PARSIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is a matter of regret and disappointment that Dr. Dadachanji should go into the fold of the bureaucracy against the entry of Mr. Horniman in India. The mentality of the Europeans can be understood because most of them are against the aspirations of Indians. And what are the faults of Mr. Horniman? It may be that his candidness in speaking and writing may have given offence to many and created enemies. He took up the cause of India at his greatest sacrifice and tried his level best to uplift the Indians in every political sphere by writing in his paper, "The Chronicle." Dr. Dadachanji should not forget that he owes his seat in this Council to his (Mr. Horniman's) efforts and the men of his calibre in the other parts of India. It is the misfortune of his voters that he did fail to understand such a simple thing. It is imperative that he should now resign from the Council as he has betrayed the trust of his voters.

It is certain that the ban is not to remain permanent and it is a lesson to the community that in future, they should elect such a man who must be in touch with the progress of India which she is making by leaps and bounds and not to send a person of his type who has nearly crossed three scores of his age.—Yours, etc.,

PESTONJI ARDESHIR.

DEBTS AND DEPORTATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am sure that Sir Maurice Hayward did not quiet mean what he said when he accused Mr. Horniman of being very badly in debts. Sir Maurice knows as well as I do that running into debts is by no means Mr. Horniman's monopoly. If the Hon. the Home Member would only care to take a regular census he would have no difficulty in finding that many of his countrymen in India are on the very brink of insolvency. I have known scores of instances where Englishmen in "respectable" position have come to many an Indian for help and assistance, and have expressed their inability later on to pay back their debts of honour. Does Sir Maurice mean to say that he would deport all these countrymen of his without trial? If he really means it, then the British quarters in many of the cities in India would have boards hung at their gates with the announcement "To Let." In his calmer moments Sir Maurice will, I am sure, find out the absurdity of his silly arguments in the Legislative Council. Even now it is not too late to mend the wrong he has done not only to Mr. Horniman but to the sense of one's safety in this country. The question is: will he do it? If he does not, well we shall know what to do. This is no threat. What I mean to say is that Indians are quite awake to the danger of allowing the civil right of even their meanest brother to be interfered with at the sweet will and pleasure of an executive however powerful.—Yours, etc.

WAHEDINA.

THE LESSON.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. Horniman's case suggests certain inferences, viz:—

First and foremost it proves the enormous influence he has exercised by his bold criticisms and fearless independence, an influence so great that a powerful Government cannot contemplate with equanimity, his return to India. It is an achievement of which Mr. Horniman may well be proud and the opposition to his return is the measure of his sterling worth and influence.

Second the fact that the people of India though united to demand his return have been unable to effect it for so many years, is the measure of our helplessness and humiliation.

Thirdly that the Labour Government in England, is unwilling or unable to do him justice, is a fact which proves that English Governments whether Liberal, Labour or Tory, are all chips of the same block and we can expect nothing from them, that the only salvation of India lies in her marching onward, relying on the truth and justice of her cause, without seeking the help of anybody, save that of Almighty God.—Yours, etc.

PARSI.

THE HORNIMAN RESOLUTION

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. Noor Mahomed, M.L.C. for Hyderabad, in his letter published in your issue of the 29th instant, describes me as having stated at a public meeting, "How is it that Mussalmans who voted in favour of the Hasrat Mohani resolution voted against the Horniman resolution?" and then proceeds to comment at length on this remark. All that I however said was, "the Horniman resolution did not evoke among some of the Mahomedan members the enthusiasm which the Hasrat Mohani resolution did; while the Non-Brahmin members mostly voted against it." For I am fully aware that the House did not divide on the Hasrat Mohani resolution. Under these circumstances I think it superfluous to try to reply to Mr. Noor Mahomed's comments on my supposed 'taunt and the 'good grace' of it; nor do I wish to find fault with Mr. Noor Mahomed who has been obviously misled by inaccurate reports—Yours etc.,

V. R. KOTHARI.

Baroi (P. Madnimb) March 29.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

B. T. EXAMINATION RESULTS.

I.—B.T. EXAMINATION (PART I).

M P Acharya, T B Acharya, Y B Agashe, P W Chainani, A N Kotnis, B K Lakkundi, G H Morab, M O Patel, K R Shingatgeri, M T Shukla, P P Trivedi, M Gupte, K I Jagtiani, S K Mahableshwarkar, K C Mehta, G R Munge, A W Musavi, G H Nathani, B G Nene, A I Patel, G N Purswani, G V Abhyankar, S K Agashe, M D Barchiwaley, V S Chaubal, B M Dave, G P Jambale, N S Navare, L R Desai, D C Goldsmith, M E Kotwal, G R Lagu and V L Chaudhari.

II.—M.C.E. EXAMINATION.

Pass:—Messrs. P E Golvala and B L Modak.

It has been arranged by the London educational authorities that fifty schools in the London area are to listen-in to a series of educational talks to be telephonically broadcasted.—B.O.W.

EAST AND WEST.

A strangely Varied Course.

"Tories Help Labor Pass Navy Program."
"Labor Will Continue British Air Expansion."
"Laborites Defeat Temperance Measure."
"British Labor Passes Socialist Rent Bill."

Headlines such as these from the press of the past week tell the story of the strangely varied course taken by the British Government. Half the time its supporters must find it difficult to recognize their party; sometimes it must be hard for the party to recognize itself. First a speech upholding the previous Government policy of "adequate protection against an air attack by the strongest air force within striking distance of the British shores", with passing adjurations to "trust in God and keep your powder dry." Next a victory for Labor and seven new warships won with the help of the Conservatives. Third a union with Conservatives and Liberals against a few reformers of all three parties to kill in its infancy a temperance measure designed to give local option to Wales and Monmouthshire. Then, another victory for Labor—this time by the grace of the Liberals—with a majority in favor of a law continuing control of rents for four more years, and a speech by John Wheatley, Minister of Health, "throwing the gage of class warfare on the floor of the House of Commons"—we quote the London correspondent of the New York "Times." India lurks behind a corner as the next adversary to be faced and as we go to press no one, not even the Prime Minister himself, seems to know whether he will meet it with an outstretched hand or a closed fist. But in any event the dock strike is over and its settlement has done more than any number of successful parliamentary dodges to establish the ability of the Labor Ministers to face the hazards of actual Government.—The New York "Nation."

Calm Weather.

The Prime Minister is at present in the position of the captain of a ship who has safely brought his vessel through some brief but strong squalls, who sees bad weather forming on the horizon, but who is temporarily in a calm patch. Of course the threatening signs in the distance may disperse, and the weather may be much better than it seems likely to be, but in order to be prepared for what may happen we must examine, as they do at sea, both the barometer and the thermometer. There are both good and bad facts in the situation. First of all, the Government are happy in their Budget prospects. According to figures which were published in the papers on Wednesday, the Civil Services estimates for next year show a reduction in expenditure on 1923-24 of £24,260,027. It is also expected that there will be a saving on the Fighting Services of £6,500,000. This would mean altogether a reduction of £31,000,000. Things may even be better than this, as there has been an appreciable amount of saving in various directions. £7,000,000 less is required by the Ministry of Pensions. This vote, of course, will diminish year by year. The smaller amounts needed for Mesopotamia and Palestine are a good sign. All this, however, was expected. A really surprising fact is that the Board of Education is not so far asking for more. Optimists believe that Mr. Snowden, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, will not have to find more than £785,000,000, compared with the £816,000,000 for which Mr. Baldwin budgeted last year. It is possible that the Government have effected some economies of their own, but, of course, by far the greater part of the reduction is due to an automatic cutting-down which has been going on since the war, and to special efforts which were made by Mr. Baldwin's Government. Credit should be given where it is due. Revenue has come in well, and the Government are fortunate in being able to look forward to a realized surplus.—"Spectator."

Test of Sincerity.

We shall be able in a very few weeks to estimate the chances of averting a grave constitutional crisis in India. The hope of avoiding a degree of obstruction which would wreck the work of the Councils under the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms lies broadly in our ability to convince the Swarajists that we are sincerely pursuing the objective of a gradual but by no means dilatory preparation for full responsible Government. Something of what is in Lord Olivier's mind could be guessed from his speech. He is thinking, I gather, of nothing less than a friendly challenge to the Swarajists to test our sincerity, or even, if they can, to prove their charge of insincerity. They might be invited to come over to London and to give evidence before a Royal Commission. They would be able to test responsible opinion here. They would have ample opportunity for a pubic statement of their case against British Imperialism. Nor is it intended that this should be merely an opportunity for "letting off steam." When we understand what are the aspects of the present transitional scheme which excite their mistrust, it will be possible to offer amendments. Of the four "reserved" spheres of Government which are still under the bureaucracy (army, judiciary, land settlement and police), the last, which has always been the worst feature of our rule in India, might perhaps be transferred to the Councils. I gather, too, that some speeding up of the Indianisation of the Army and Civil Service (timed to be complete in thirty years) might be considered. Personally, if I were an Indian, I should judge British sincerity by this latter test alone. The rate at which we are creating a self-sufficient Indian Army and Civil Service is the true rate at which we are building the future Dominion.—"New Leader."

A score for the Indian Government.

For almost the first time since the new Constitution was set up in India the Government there has shown Parliamentary adroitness. It was a master-stroke of Sir Basil Blackett's to throw on the Assembly the responsibility of choice between drastic measures in regard to the salt tax and rest of the Provincial exchequers. The immediate effect has been division in Indian Nationalist ranks. Certain groups have managed to formulate opinions on the position created by Sir Basil Blackett, but the Swarajists proper have been struck dumb. They can hardly afford to take any but a very strong line in regard to the salt tax, yet they cannot afford to be accommodating about relief to the Provinces. Only some unfortunate sentences in Lord Olivier's recent speech, making it difficult for the Viceroy to certify the salt tax at any figure above Re. 1 as. 8—the official proposal is Rs. 2—in the event of obstruction of the Budget, mar the success which the Government of India has secured for the moment.—"Saturday Review."

"A happy note.

The task of replying to a toast in connection with an appointment which has yet to be taken up is never an easy one; but Lord Goschen, Governor-Designate of Madras, struck a happy note last week in emphasising the human factor in the maintenance of cordial relations between Britons and Indians dealing with India's great problems. Perhaps the greatest snare in the path of any highly placed official is that he should become so engrossed with the routine of his office or with questions of State as to forget the importance of the personal equation. Too often the daily work of a high office leaves scant leisure for indulgence in the art of accessibility, and an official will be blamed for the lack of a virtue which he possesses to the full but is unable to display. A cure for such cases may possibly be found in the discovery of the ideal division as between responsibilities towards an exacting Government and responsibilities towards the governed. Certain it is that an excellent example is now being set in the different Presidencies, and we may hope that the value of the human factor will be taken to heart, not only throughout India, but also wherever British representatives act as interpreters of British ideas and standards to Eastern peoples.—"Near East."

The Khilafat.

The abolition of the Caliphate is an event whose reverberations may carry incalculably far. Its bearing on the policy of the Ottoman Government generally is hardly worth considering. For the Ottoman Government shows no sign of having developed anything that can be called a policy at all. Mustapha Kemal has, however, clearly decided that the theocratic State of the past is to disappear, and it has taken only a few rapid stages first to divide the Sultanate from the Caliphate, then to make the Caliphate elective instead of hereditary, and finally to abolish it altogether. For the effects of this last decision one must look to every quarter of the world where Sunni Moslems exist in any numbers. In India the Khilafat agitation, which reunited Hindu and Moslem in a common discontent, must disappear in its present form at any rate. That is something gained. But Islam will not remain for ever, or for long, without a Caliph, and no one can tell what fierce tides of passion rivalry for accession to the office may unloose. Arab ambitions in particular cannot fail to be kindled by the sight of such a prize within possible grasp. King Hussein of the Hedjaz is the natural candidate, and the fact that he has one son nominally ruling Irak and another Transjordania puts him in a strong position, but his success would almost certainly embroil him with his forceful Puritan neighbour, the Emir of Nejd. Other possible claimants include King Fuad of Egypt, and it would clearly be a great stroke for Zaghloul Pasha if at the moment of his own accession to power the Caliphate came to Cairo. Then there is the Ameer of Afghanistan, not perhaps a very likely candidate, but certainly among the possibilities. The effect of his succession on Moslems in India provokes some anxious thought. Finally, it would suit the French well if neither Arabia nor Egypt but Morocco became the Caliph's home. Altogether Mustapha Kemal has given the world enough to think about.—The "Nation and the Athenaeu."

Accustomed Calumnies.

For Great Britain the only interest in the Khalifate developments is the additional confirmation that they provide of the gross dishonesty of the Khalifate agitation n Inda. When it is recalled that one of the leaders of that agitation solemnly assured the British Government that the retention by Turkeys of its pre-War territories was a spiritual necessity—an article of Moslem faith associated with the Khalifate which admitted of no discussion—and that any encroachment on those territories would absolve the true Moslem of allegiance to Great Britain, it will be seen to what lengths the agitators were prepared to go in the hope of embarrassing Great Britain. They made no move when the Sultanate was abolished, and may still have deceived themselves into the belief that the sanctity of the dual office belonged to the Khalifate part alone. Now that the Turks have abolished that as well, it will be of interest to see what steps the Khalifate agitators propose to take. That they will try to make amends to the British or India Government need not be expected. For their own sake, however, it would be thought that they will endeavour to make an intelligent contribution to the Khalifate question. If King Hussein wishes to find support in India for his claims to the Khalifate his first concern will be to meet Indian objections to certain aspects of the great pilgrimage to Mecca. Indeed, one of the advantages to be derived from a conference representative of the Moslem world would be that it could at one and the same time regularise the appointment of the Khalif and help to remove grievances connected with the *Haj*.—"Near East."

Prematrue

The abolition of the Caliphate of the House of Osman may be as important as some of our newspapers have made out, but I do not believe it. There have been a number of Caliphs scattered about the East for a long time, and the prestige of the Turkish one, who for so many generations was pre-eminently the first, has declined steadily since the Young Turk revolution. Mustapha Kemal is no fool, probably knows what he is doing, and would not act as he has were any serious effects to be anticipated. It seems, if my information is correct, that the Turks intend to make a clean sweep of those religious institutions in Constantinople which impinge upon politics. News has been received in diplomatic quarters here of a raid upon the Greek Patriarchate; and the Turks claim to have discovered there a light blue flag bearing a silver eagle, the ancient ensign of the Emperors of the East, which had been presented by a Greek millionaire to hoist upon Santa Sofia when the Greek troops shall avenge the victory of Mahommed II. Also, compromising documents indicating plots between the Greeks and the Patriach are said to have been found. Being Turkish, these reports are probably false; but they are taken here to foreshadow the expulsion of the Patriarchate from Constantinople. India is reported to have been disturbed at the ignominious exit of the Caliph in a wagon-lit in the Orient express, leaving his harem on hunger strike, and his chief eunuch, who has refused food for four days, in a state of collapse. But I do not think we need worry at these developments; we have a perfectly good Caliph, if India must have one, with a better claim to the title than the Caliph the Turks have just evicted, under our protection in Arabia.—"Outlook."

Coming into line

The Turkish Nationalists have done a bold thing in abolishing the Ottoman Caliphate. For four centuries the reigning prince of the House of Othman had combined the supreme temporal and spiritual powers. The Grand Turk was the Commander of the Faithful, the Shadow of God on earth. In 1922 the Angora Assembly did away with the temporal power and expelled the Sultan; but they put in his brother Abdul Mejid as Caliph and left him "Vaticanised," so to speak, in Constantinople. Now he and his "Vatican" have gone into limbo. The spiritual power that has thus been abolished was not a very substantial thing. The Caliph in Constantinople enjoyed but little real religious authority. Nor was he even the nominal head of all Islam. There have long been rival Caliph in Morocco and in the Yemen, and the King of the Hedjaz's pretensions are well known while the Shiah Moslems of Persia and Mesopotamia have always regarded the Ottoman Caliph as the Protestants of Europe have regarded the Pope. Nevertheless the Caliphate has been, for millions of the Orthodox at least, a symbol of the unity of Islam. It was pointed out a few months ago by the Aga Khan and Mr. Ameer Ali that its overthrow would mean "the disintegration of Islam and its practical disappearance as a moral force throughout the world." It may be so. But it is not for us to shed crocodile tears over that: the moral force of Islam, in many of its familiar manifestations, has been a doubtful blessing. The Indian Moslem are stunned by the blow. We may sympathise with their feelings, but we can hardly pretend that "Kemal's treachery" will embarrass our policy in India. As for the Turks, they take their risks with their eyes open. They will, of course, lose the prestige, and the remnants of the claim to rank as a Great Power, that the Caliphate gave them. And there may presently be a reaction among the faithful in Anatolia. But we, while we may be prepared for some storms in the East, should on the whole welcome this effort of the new Turkey to bring itself into line with Western civilisation. For that in essence is what the abolition of the Caliphate means.—"New Statesman."

The passing of the Padishah

On Monday, the Caliph Abdul Mejid was placed on the throne, heard the sentence of deposition passed on him by the Angora Assembly, and then was told to get off. Within an hour or two he and his heir were escorted out of the country. And so the curtain falls, in a somewhat theatrical fashion, on the once great House of Othman which created Turkey and the Turkish Empire. As the Assembly has also decreed the abolition of the Caliphate, this passing of Padishah marks a further stage in the Westernization of Turkey. It also connotes a wide breach of the Pan-Islam movement, which only two or three years ago had such a formidable appearance, especially in India. The question of the Caliphate is one in which Moslems alone are concerned; but it is hardly likely that we have seen the last of the Caliphs, for the Caliphate has been regarded for over a thousand years as an integral part of Islam, and a contest for the position might conceivably raise difficult problems for England in the Middle East.—"Saturday Review."

"The First Instalment."

It is sated that, as far, at any rate, as this Government is concerned, the plans for the Singapore Dock are dead. The Prime Minister is in consultation with the Dominions on the matter; but it would seem that, whatever their reply, the Government has already made up its mind that the scheme is not to be realised. Thus ends the first instalment of the battle of words that has been going on for some time between the various experts. But it will assuredly break out again when the present Government comes to an end. Singapore is, I believe, the only place in the East where a large enough dock is feasible, and as the War grows more remote, opinion will probably veer round in favour of keeping up a strong display of naval power in the East.—"Near East."

Singapore.

How much sincerity and how much stunt there may be in the scare of the newspapers about Singapore I must leave to the augurs who started it, merely premising that it is their habit either to declare that the Government have done something wrong or to predict that they are going to do it. Reason for anxiety, as far as I can discover, there is none. As the alleged facts (such as Lord Beatty's threat of resignation) do not exist, the conclusion that the Government have been, or will be, frightened out of a policy with which nine-tenths of the nation agree, cannot exist either. Of course, there are difficulties. In what Department of State with which the late Government had to do, do they not appear. The Australian Dominions have been indoctrinated with a false theory of naval power, have been committed to an ill-thought-out scheme, and have been induced to vote money in support of it. On the other hand, the Mother Country, which is the main paymaster, cannot afford this scheme, and does not approve it, while the circumstances in which it was projected have completely changed in the Dominions' favour. There is, therefore, no good reason for proceeding with it. It is subject to the Government's general policy on defence, and that, too, is perfectly clear, and approved by the country. There will be no excess expenditures, but pending the development of the Prime Minister's pacific policy, the War Services will be maintained more or less on their present scale. As the project of a European settlement matures, they will be reduced. There will be no Quixotry and no acceptance of the doctrine and practice of force. Singapore is a wanton excrescence, of which neither Labour nor Liberalism, nor a good deal of Conservatism approve, and it will go.—"Wayfarer" in "New Statesman."

Albanian Leaders.

Although the international situation of Albania may be considered stronger now than at any previous time, the internal situation is not so satisfactory.

Ahmet Bey Zogu, who has been defeated in the recent elections, has led the Government since March, 1922. He certainly deserves credit for completely restoring order in the country—it is quite safe now for travellers to visit any part of Albania—but his prestige had latterly greatly diminished. The finances of the country are still in an unsound condition, and the Administration remains incompetent, to say the least. In addition to the ex-Premier, three of his Ministers were defeated at the elections, and his personal following has been returned in diminished numbers. Yet he has failed to realise how untenable his position has become. Zogu is a young mountain chief only just turned thirty, of great intelligence and energy; but his judgment is warped by ambition and lack of education. If he retired altogether for a few years and gave his time to study he would be doing the best for himself and for his country, which would certainly call him again into its service before long. Perhaps it needed the dastardly attempt on his life recently to persuade him that he could no longer hope to retain the office of Prime Minister without plunging his country into armed strife. Thus the prolonged ministerial crisis, open ever since Parliament assembled on January 21, has been provisionally resolved—hardly, however, in a manner which inspires much confidence in the stability of the solution.

The new Prime Minister, Shefqet Bey Verlazi, is the presumptive father-in-law of the retiring Prime Minister, Ahmet Bey Zogu. He is a great landowner from Elbasan, and is reputed to be the richest man in Albania. He represents the conservative interests of the big quasi-feudal Beys, and, as a member of what is known as the "Clique" (a political group composed of landed proprietors, chiefs, and ex-Turkish officials whose interests lie in preserving the social *status quo*,) is not looked upon with favour by the more influential leaders of the army and gendarmerie. Since the military play an important part in Albanian politics, this fact alone renders a prolonged life of the new Ministry somewhat doubtful.

Zogu retires behind the scenes, but will continue to exercise considerable influence in the direction of affairs. The new Ministry is, in fact, an attempt on the part of Zogu—whose political fortunes depend at present on an understanding with the Clique (and vice-versa)—to retain as much power as possible.

Albania and Italy

A Supplementary Treaty to the Italo-Albanian Commercial Treaty, dealing with the Consular services and property rights, was signed last week in Rome. Signor Mussolini made the following pointed remark when shaking hands, after signing the Treaty, with Dr. Tewfik Mborja, Albanian Charge d'Affaires:—"Believe me, I am a sincere friend of Albania, and you will see that I mean what I say, for I mean to give you proofs of it."—"Near East."

Mosul and Bluff

It would seem hardly possible for Turkey to postpone much longer the negotiations which, under the Treaty of Lausanne, are to take place with Great Britain over the future of Mosul. In a short time, therefore, we may expect to hear that the discussions have been opened, and it will be as well for public opinion in this country to be prepared for any possible setting that the Turkish Government may give to the conference. At the Lausanne Conference, it will be remembered, Angora sought to reinforce her diplomacy by spreading reports of movements of troops and concentrations on the Irak frontiers. Nothing of the sort, as a matter of fact, took place; but the reports, as they were intended to do, caused well-meaning people in this country to grow eloquent over the danger that the British Government was running of plunging the Empire into war for the sake of a few oil magnates. It may be doubted whether republican Turkey will have any better card to play when the Mosul negotiations are renewed, and we may, therefore, look for a repetition of the former tactics. Possibly the laying of emphasis in public speeches on the need for increasing the strength of the Turkish Army is to be regarded as the first move in the game. If, however, the British public consents to be forewarned, it may be prevented from playing into Turkey's hands in this matter. Mosul is not wanted for British oil interests, but because the territory is essential to the security and prosperity of Irak, of which it forms a geographical, ethnological and economic part. As the Turks are not lacking in intelligence and common sense, a round-table conference with a straightforward issue is all that is required to convince them of the fact, to the lasting benefit of Anglo-Turkish-Arab relations. If, on the other hand, they imagine that they can work for their own ends on British fears or prejudice, the negotiations will be unduly prolonged and may give rise to regrettable complications. A strong case exists in this instance for giving the British negotiators a free hand and for the country to support them by a discreet silence, rage Turks and pacifists never so furiously.—"Near East."

Spain and Morocco

Though the news is somewhat obscure, there seems to be little doubt that Spain has her hands full again with the warlike tribes of the Riff, under their chief Abd-el-Krim. Melilla has been attacked and the cruiser "Cataluha" shelled, but the chief scene of the fighting is in the high plateau, south west of Melilla, where two or three years ago Krim inflicted terrible losses on the Spanish Army. It will be recalled that the unfortunate conduct of the campaign last year was one of the chief causes that brought the Directory into existence and gave it power. The way in which the Directory deals with this fresh development will be the test of its success or failure. The pride of Spain is involved in Morocco, but she has solid grounds for retaining and strengthening her hold on that country in its vast mineral resources.—"Saturday Review."

TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

APOLOGY TENDERED TO MR. DAS.

DISORDER IN THE MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 31.

The fourth session of the All-India Trade Union Congress which began in the Calcutta University Institute Hall on Sunday evening broke up in disorder over the question of the constitution of the Subjects Committee. As a result of the recent controversy over the election of the President and the constitution of the Reception Committee, Mr. C. R. Das, who was the President of the session of the Congress held at Lahore last year, had dissociated himself from the Reception Committee. The latter, however, stated that they had decided to hold the session in Calcutta as arranged, with Mr. Joshi, M.L.A., as the President and Mr. Kutbuddin Ahmed as the Chairman of the Reception Committee in the place of Mrs. Santoshkumari Gupta.

In accordance with this notice, Messrs. Baptista, Joshi, Ginwalla and other labour leaders as well as delegates from various Labour Unions arrived in Calcutta and a series of conferences were held between Mr. C. R. Das and the labour leaders from outside Bengal; and as a result of the meeting held on Sunday morning at Mr. Das's house it was agreed that the Reception Committee should apologise to Mr. Das in the Congress and that Mr. Das should then preside over the Congress and Mrs. Santosh Kumari Gupta should be the President of the Reception Committee.

According to this arrangement the Congress met on Sunday evening. There was a large gathering of delegates and visitors including some ladies. Before the Congress opened, the Secretary of the reception Committee read out the apology and Mr. Das took the chair.

Mr. Abdul Jubbar Palwan objected at the outset to the apology, but Mr. Das explained the position and said that if any member of the Reception Committee had any doubt as to how the compromise had been brought about, he would adjourn the Congress to enable them to meet again and discuss the matter. Mr. Palwan then withdrew his objection and the Congress proceeded to consider the constitution of the Subjects Committee.

THE SUBJECTS COMMITTEE.

Mr. Baptista proposed that it should be composed of the Executive Council of the Congress and two representatives of every Province. Several members objected to this on the ground that such an arrangement would be unconstitutional, and maintained that according to rules the Subjects Committee should consist of at least two members from every Union, besides members of the Executive Council.

Mr. Das observed that if the rules were strictly adhered to some difficulties might arise which would tend to break up the Congress, and he suggested that instead of representatives being taken from every Union, two, three or five delegates from every Province should be elected to the Committee. Several delegates questioned the validity of this procedure, and others put forward amendments, whereupon Mr. Dass withdrew his suggestion.

An amendment was under discussion when Mr. Das pointed out that Unions had nothing to do with the deliberations of the Subjects Committee beyond forwarding resolutions to the Executive Council. This ruling was received with shouts of disapproval and considerable confusion prevailed. Mr. Das adjourned the Congress after announcing that the Executive Council would meet on Sunday night and the Congress would reassemble on Monday evening.

Several members present announced their intention of continuing the session but Mr. Das replied that as it had been adjourned it could not be continued. He then left the hall with the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

A scene of great confusion followed. Hot words were exchanged between the supporters of the President and those who questioned his decision. Some members left the hall while others remained vainly endeavouring to restore order, and in the midst of the uproar the electric lights were switched off for a short time. Later on when a member was trying to address the House, a band of young men in the gallery caused an interuption and came to blows with a party of men who went to the gallery with the object of keeping order. Disorder continued for about a quarted of an hour, and when calm had been partially restored the whole Assembly agreed to adjourn.

BABAR DEVA.

TRIAL BEFORE SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GUJARAT, Mar. 29.

The Baroda Darbar has ordered the tri of the notorious dacoits. Babar Deva a Dabhala; conjointly before a special tribunal which will hold its sesions in the Baro Central jail and will be presided over Mr. Ratanji Master. Messrs. Nanubh and Pradhan will conduct the prosecuti on behalf of the Darbar.

RECRUITMENT IN CITY POLIC

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall feel obliged if you will gi publicity to the following in your paper.

While the other Presidencies do not mit in their police other than those belo ing to their respective Presidencies, it i surprise to see that in the City Police, adrassis and Bengalis are being recruite as constables and clerks. This sort of recruitment has only started recently, as during the regime of Messrs. Edwards and Griffiths, late Commissioners of the City Police recruitment in the City Police was only confined to people belonging to this Presidency.

According to Government ruling, only those belonging to this Presidency should be recruited in the City Police; and when the Bombay District Police do not recruit constables and clerks from other Presidencies, do not see why the City Police should recruit outsiders. By doing so a lot of discontent is caused among te constables and clerks already in service and who by birth belong to this Presidency, and who no doubt would not like to see outsides being ranked with them.

Moreover, I should say it is only fa that preference should be given to Bomba ites in the City Police when hundreds them are available at the moment.

By admitting outsiders a great disa vantage is also caused as the langnages this Presidency are not known to them.

I hope some M. L. C. will take this mat ter up, and see that the children of the ta payers of this Presidency get preference n only in the Police service here, but also other Government offices of this Presidenc —Yours, etc.,

JUSTICE.

HOUSE LEAKAGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You have done a distinct service us the needy tenants of Bombay by publi ing the letter of "L. N. R." as a "Note the Day" on the 18th instant. Sir, we entirely at the mercy of the house-owner to the facilities he should give us. We a never able to know what the municip rules about the habitability of a house are The municipal supervision is a commodi which is never known to us and as far have been able to see supervision has improved in 1924. Indians are accusto to accommodate themselves to any inco niences you force on them. We really w der if Indian requirements were ever sidered in framing the building bye-law the Bombay Municipal Corporation. To every little corner to erect a residen quarter thereon has been the sole aim of landholders conditioned by only the in table relations existing between buil contractors and municipal engineers. It intelligible that the building-owners should look to earning alone; but the negligence and callousness of the body of so-called public servants is simply unintelligible. I have myself had the misfortune of living fo rabout ten months in a building the roof of which was made of stone-slabs. The leakage during the monsoon was so horrible that for consecutive nights I had to go with all members of my family to sleep at a kind friend's, who happened to live just below me. As far as I inquired, there was no remedy. The life during the monsoon was thus miserable. When the hot season came it began to be unbearable to sit in the rooms from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. I was wondering everyday how the municipal engineers allowed stone-slabs on the roof of a residential building. I did not know where to make the grievance. Now, Sir, you have provided me with an opportunity to express it. I earnestly ask you to try to improve matters of everyday discomfort which are, however, not dramatic enough to arrest the attention of bosses.—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE.

MUSIC TEACHING IN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

In Press Note No. 2506, Educational Department, dated the 18th October, 1923, it was stated that the Philharmonic Society of Western India had recently approached Government with a request that the system of notation devised by them for recording Indian music might be adopted in the Government Schools and Colleges where music was taught. In the opinion of Government it was hardly open to doubt that for the furtherance of musical education in schools and colleges the most essential requirement was the adoption of some system of notation for Indian music which though, perhaps, not recording all the subtleties of Indian music would express as many of them as possible. It was understood that several systems of notation had already been devised for Indian music, but it was obvious that Government could not adopt in educational institutions any particular system to the exclusion of others, unless a reasonable agreement could be secured regarding its merits among musicians of repute and students of Indian music. Government accordingly invited the opinions of all persons interested in this question whether musicians or connoisseurs, regarding the best system of recording Indian music.

The opinions received in response to the above invitation show that there is not only no unanimity of opinion about the merits of the Philharmonic Society's system of notation but also that even the correctness of the theory of Indian music as expounded by the Society is severely criticised. In these circumstances Government have decided that the Society's request cannot be complied with and that the present position in regard to the teaching of music in Government schools and colleges, where music is taught, should continue.

MALARIA

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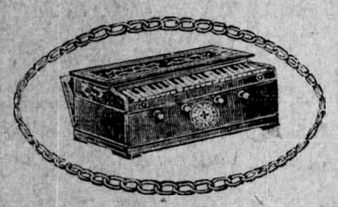

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CALCUTTA NOTES.

DIARCHY BURIED.

OFFICIAL MOURNINGS.

MINISTERS CLINGING ON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 28.

After the C. P., Bengal! The diarchy has been slain in Bengal, but the blood-relations of the monster are delaying burial in the hope of running the carcase by mechanical means. Chief among the mourners is the Maharajah of Burdwan who in addition to the office of wailing has added that of the indignant sooth-sayer who foresees red ruin and anarchy, and what is worse the wrath of the British Parliament. The Ministers in their last defence dilated on the wisdom of carrying favour with the Labour Party by submissive means and the chance of gaining a fat instalment of liberty by affecting moderate satisfaction with the favours already granted. They even offered to shoulder responsibility at a reduced salary, in fact they volunteered to remain Ministers if they were paid the emoluments of a High Court Judge. To every successful or ambitious lawyer in Calcutta, the luck of getting Rs. 4,000 a month in office is a great thing. Two years ago, the dream of Mr. Fazlul Huq was, according to popular belief, that of adorning the bench of the High Court, and therefore his partiality for Rs. 4,000 a month was to the Swarajists a token of piquant intimation. After the threat of the Governor to throttle the Universities and measures of public welfare by regal inaction, the Swarajists decided to win their victory over the Ministers at all costs. The majority were in favour of refusing all transferred grants and watching the fun of the Governor arranging for the payment of idle stipendiaries and the neglect of welfare-grants, but there were weak-kneed brethren inclined to endorse the supplies and strangle the Ministers. The crucial fight came on Monday afternoon when the whips worked over-time and the myrmidons of re-action were busy with the lure of gifts. By split-votes Government were allowed to amass grants for Transferred Departments, but the reply to the Governor's threat was delivered on the Ministers. After a labyrinth of voting, the Council reached the item "General Administration with which is included the pay of Ministers Rs. 96,83,000. "The pay of Ministers—that is their official takings—was Rs. 1,92,000, which sufficed for the sovereignty of three Johnnies as Ministers on Rs. 64,000 per annum. The motion for the refusal of this sum was entrusted to Maulvie Sayedul Hoque, a Moslem legislator of urbane manners and gentle sarcasm. The hope of the bureaucracy was to break off the motion on the rock of communal differences. An M.L.C., the son-in-law of one of the Ministers, was vastly active with communal propaganda and a number of Moslem striplings were rolling about with the sapient message that religious prestige would be jeopardised by the expulsion of Ministers. I mention these side-issues to show that neither the Ministerialists nor their adoptive parents relaxed their efforts. It was noticed that at voting time, Mr. P. C. Mitter, the sulky ex-Minister, had been called away on urgent engagement. Impatient of waiting, Mr. Edward Villiers, the stern unbending hope of the European Association, called for a division. It is a tense interval; Mr. Fazlul Huq retired into the tea-room after passing through the lobby; and the President stood up pallid and embarrassed to report results. Very mincingly, he appealed to the House and the thronged gallery not to make a demonstration, and then announced that the motion deleting the pay of the Ministers was passed by 63 to 62. There was an outburst of cheering which could not be stifled by the gesticulations of Mr. Cotton. The treasury-bench was dumb-founded, but on the other side were scenes of delight and fraternisation difficult to picture. Many sprang on the benches and cheered, others embraced one another in the classic style of Oriental congratulation. The sway of communalism disappeared as Hindus and Moslems exchanged greetings on their success, and there was a volley of "Resign", "Resign." The Ministers have not resigned yet; their pay is secure [illegible] 1st April, All Fools' Day. We cannot h[illegible] Honorary Ministers, and the specific temptations that exist in local conditions for Ministerial corruption and bribery, in the absence of a living wage, are far too serious to allow of the farce suggested by the "Statesman" of having Ministers without pay. The Ministers must seek honest livelihood elsewhere.

GENTLEMEN, THE SPEAKER!

By a polite fiction; the functionaries who succeed in getting the job of the President in our Legislative Councils, are supposed to be the peers of the Speaker in Parliament, in matters of privilege. Who invented this theory of fraudulent prerogative, I do not know. The Councils are not wholly elected; and the presidents are the nominees of the Governor. How these stipendiaries who win preferment by means of official patronage, compare with the Speaker of the House of Commons, is more than what ordinary people can divine. Still they claim sanctity for their rulings and immunity of criticism by dint of Sastrian convention. Criticism, hence, of Mr. Henry Cotton as alleged Speaker ought to be expressed in minor key. His casting vote is possessed and administered by the Government of Bengal, but the democrat is becoming increasingly liable to Civilian peevishness. Thus on the announcement of the extinction of Ministers, Mr. Cotton detected disorder in the gallery of visitors. The place was comparatively quiet and the trifling noise that occurred was nothing compared to the demonstrations below. Tormented on the ground, the President hurled the javelin aloft and relieved his feelings by clearing the visitors' gallery. It was cheap game there; no swells happened to share the seats. The sergeant appeared and emptied the gallery. There is great ill-feeling in Calcutta at the resort to steps so drastic on provocation so flimsy. These Parliamentary experts are imported at special cost, for they do sixty days' work and pocket 365 days' pay at terms which are far from ansatisfactory to their deserts. The weather in Calcutta on that day was 9 degrees above the normal and therefore we ought to concede a certain liability to excitement but the clearing of the visitors' gallery in the course of a demonstration in the House is a punishment far too vicarious for popular endorsement. When the Police grants came, the Swarajists threw out a number of items, but those demonstrations, especially the rejection of the Jail and Justice grant, are immaterial since the Governor is there as the certificating rubber-stamp of the bureaucracy. The essential part of the victory is the discharge of unwanted Ministers and the destruction of the diarchy.

MR. DAS' PERSONALITY.

Much of Bengal's success is due to the personality of Mr. C. R. Das. The Swarajists by themselves are only 45, a minority by numbers. It is Mr. Das' personal triumph that (1) he achieved the union of all Nationalists; (2) he successfully scotched the venomous introduction of the communal spirit represented by a Ministry wholly Moslem; and (3) he kept the whole party in the fervour of action. His following was difficult to manage but easy to inspire; but inspiration requires the presence of a great personality and Mr. Das filled the role. He was criticised for not going to the Assembly; but if he had gone to Delhi, the Bengal opposition would have been scattered to splinters by the official attack. So his remaining in charge of Bengal has served some purpose in that he directed the defence and cut diarchy in its jugular vein. His work for the moment seems artistically complete. There is now pending against him an election petition. A retired Government servant is seeking to unseat him. The petitioner admitted in his public examination that the Chief Secretary to the Government suggested to him at an evening party the appropriateness of putting in a petition. Election Commissioners were accordingly empanelled; but as the absence of Mr. Das on grounds of health elicited a sneering reply from the Bench, he decided to apply for a transfer of the case. That is the position, the main ground of the petition being that Mr. Das had been away in Bombay when his nomination papers were filed. Whatever be the outcome of the enquiry, Mr. Das has been able to accomplish his part in the Bengal Legislative Council. The Ministry, composed, by the way, of two of his personal friends, has been overthrown and if he is now unseated he can retire singing his *Nune Dimittis* with the consciousness of success. As a demon for work, when the work accords with his ideals, there are few in India to compare with C. R. Das.

TOLL FOR THE BRAVE.

The Constitutional Club is dead and is beyond all hope of resurrection. The dissolution of this Club is symptomatic of the decay of the Moderate Party in Bengal. The lease has been terminated and in auction the furniture has been taken over by a philanthropist of the Party, at a happy valuation. It was Mr. S. R. Das, the implacable foe of the water-hyacinth who paid most of the monthly bills, and he found it hard to extract money from the deceased for maintaining a sepulchre. Concurrently with the dispersion of old worthies has come an original change on the part of the European Association. Engaged in constructive work for India, it is the interest of the Association to give a leg up to Constitutionalists. They have therefore decided patiently to listen to the speeches of the Constitutionalists now out of the Council and establish links of attachment. Last week a lawyer of the name of B. B. Chatterjea, certified, sound and moderate, was given an opportunity of addressing the Association on the political crisis. It was a gracious, liberal departure to cultivate the acquaintance of constructively-minded Indians. Mr. Chatterjea's speech was a miserable wail on the condition of the Moderate Party. Instead of candidly telling his hearers what India wanted, namely, self-government, he expressed propitiatory platitudes and sought the backing of the European Association for the Moderate Party. Some speakers patronisingly extended it, but it is humiliating to think that there are still Indians so slow-witted as to angle for credit in the country through the support of professional reactionaries. Nothing would please the party-spirit of Swarajists—and incidentally hurt their national self-respect—more than the overtures for an Indo-European connection on a basis so reactionary as that signified by the European Association's activities since their adulation of General Dyer. It is feared that the departure is due to the dissolution of the Constitutional Club and all that it represents in the way of party-disaster.

SCHOOL-BOYS ALL.

The Legislative Council having failed to follow gubernatorial advice, Lord Lytton is finding more amenable audiences to listen to his interpretations of the constitutional problem of diarchy in Bengal. The make-shift is pitiable, but the message is meant for the wider public when Lord Lytton expounds the evils of obstruction among school-children. They at least do not ask questions. Speaking at the Barrackpur Park School on Sunday last, Lord Lytton analysed for the benefit of his audience the real cause of the Bengal deadlock and the responsibility of the Councillors in not sanctioning special expenditure in the Transferred Departments. Education particularly would be cramped. But what is the cause of the upset? This is what he told the school-boys:—

"If on a day when you were feeling particularly irritable and annoyed with your fellow school-fellows I were to invite you into Government House and tell you that you were free to break any of the valuable and fragile articles you could find, and that I would pay for the damage, you would probably find the process a relief to your feelings. You might perhaps hesitate at first but in the sense of the French proverb, the appetite for destruction would grow with indulgence, and if I were suddenly to tell you that though I would continue to pay for some of the damage, there were other articles that you would have to pay for yourselves, it is probable that you would not stop to discriminate between them. So it is with the Legislative Council."

The political minors whom Lord Lytton is laboriously schooling, have thus smashed their toys knowing that the *ma bap* guardian was there to issue fresh baubles. It is a sorry reading of a grim situation to say that the factics of Swarajists were the outcome of reckless frivolity. Lord Lytton would have done better if he had told the school-boys but it was that if boys happened to be dark, the *per capita* expenditure on education was 3 annas in Bengal whereas in the case of the fair-complexioned Government grant was more than Rs. 20 per head. The anomaly would interest the public, and it is for the maintenance of such distinctions that trumpery reforms are advertised as the last word in statesmanship.

CHILDREN IN THE FAR EAST

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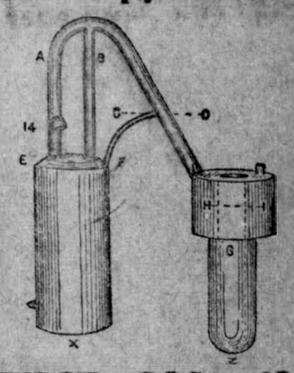

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CALCUTTA MARKET.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

With the conclusion of the 'Holi' festival, as we anticipated in our last report, the tone of our local market is better and bazar sales and deliveries have both improved. Dealers have not as yet, unfortunately, shown any great desire to enter into further commitments, but as stocks of all classes of goods are reported to be getting low it is possible that in the near future, provided some assistance is given by the producer, that further interest in this direction will develop. Dhooties appear to be the only style which has received any serious attention and orders for some small quantities are reported to have been placed.

GREY SHIRTINGS.

This section is brighter than it has been for some time past. Values are 1 to 2 annas higher than those quoted a week ago, and deliveries have shown a further improvement. No forward sales are reported to have taken place.

GREY DHOOTIES:

The market for this class has been steady and closes at an advance of 3 to 6 pies per pair. Deliveries and sales have both been better.

WHITES:

There is little of interest to report. Values have remained stationary, though the off-take has not improved.

MISCELLANEOUS:

A slight improvement is reported in bazar sales of Prints but other styles appear to be comparatively neglected. Prices remain unchanged.

YARNS:

There has been more enquiry for Home spinnings. Sales have been better, and stocks are not heavy.

LOCAL SPUN YARN.

The better tone which was noticeable in our local market towards the close of last week has been well maintained. Deliveries show a welcome improvement, while values have advanced by about 2 annas per 5 lbs. bundles as a result of the better demand from consumers.

We quote per 5 lbs. according to quality and ticket:—

Mule	10½s.	Rs.	4- 9-6 to 4-13-6
,,	12½s.	,,	4-13-6 to 5-1-6
,,	14½s.	,,	5- 1-0 to 5-5-0
,,	16½s.	,,	5- 3-0 to 5-7-0
,,	20½s.	,,	5- 9-0 to 5-13-0
,,	22 s.	,,	5-13-6 to 6-1-6

COAL:

There has been little change in the general condition of the market during the past week. The demand for Desherghur Coal remains unabated, discerning buyers appreciating the fact that although this coal is higher in cost than other qualities yet it is much more economical and reliable in use. The wagon supply is quite inadequate to meet requirements and Collieries have the utmost difficulty in filling their contracts. Raisings are on the low side, consequent on the marriage season, which is now in force.

The following are the current quotations:—
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13, 14 and 15 Seams Jherria—Rs. 9-8 to Rs. 10.
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